THE LIMA NEWS.

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AMERICAN BLOOD SHED AT MANILA.

FIGHTING

Insurgents At Manila Inaugurated An

Engagement. Battle Continued

Sunday=The American Army and Navy

Signally Successful---The Insurgents Driven Back And American Lines

Advanced---There Was a Heavy Fusilade on Both Sides, Artillery Used---The Cruiser Charleston and the

Gunboat Concord Bombarded the Rebels--- The American Forces Made Magnificent Charges, Capturing Several of the Enemy's Positions. The Loss of the Americans was 20 Killed and 125 Wounded--The Filipinos Lost Heavily Situation is Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The following message was received Sunday morning.

"To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Insurgents here inaugurated general engagement yesterday night which was continued to-day. The American army and navy is generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to navy. (Signed,) DEWEY."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The following dispatch was received at 1:15 Monday morning:

"MANILA, Feb. 5.—To Adjutant General: Situation most satisfatory; no apprehension need be felt. Perfect quiet prevails in city and vicinity. List of casualties being prepared and will be forwarded soon as possible. Troops in excellent health and spirits. (Signed,) OTIS."

MANILA, Feb. 6.—The Filipinos attacked the American line from Caloocan to Santa Mesa at 8:45 Saturday evening. There was heavy fusillade on both sides and the artillery was used. The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord bombarded the enemy.

The Americans, after magnificent charges, captured several of the enemy's positions.

The Americans lost 20 killed and had 125 wounded. The Filipinos lost heavily.

The long-expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

The clash came at 8:40 Saturday evening, when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged.

They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries fire, but the third time Corporal Greely challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another.

Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos line, from Caloocan to Santa Mesa, commenced a fusillade which was ineffectual. The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Caloocan, Guigalanguin and Santa Mesa.

At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik-Balik and by advancing their skirmishers at Paco and Pandacan.

The Americans responded with a ter-

MAJ. GEN. E. S. OTIS.

rific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect.

The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery.

The 3d artillery also did good work on the extreme left.

The engagement lasted over an hour.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabona, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Caloocan and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line, and the United States seagoing double monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced.

The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the water works.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Caloocan.

There was intermittent firing at various points all day long.

The losses of the Filipinos can not be estimated at present, but are known to be considerable.

The American losses are estimated at 20 men killed and 125 wounded.

The Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire and left many men dead on the field.

Several attempts were made in this city Saturday evening to assassinate American officers.

MANILA, Monday, Feb. 6.—9 a. m.—The Filipinos have apparently reached the conclusion that the Americans mean business, now that the barriers are removed, as there were no further hostilities Saturday night and no attempt was made to recover the lost ground. It is possible, however, that they are following the tactics they employed against the Spaniards and will merely lie off a few days to recuperate their forces before returning to the attack.

It is impossible to ascertain as yet how the news has been received at Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government, but the Filipinos in Manila express the opinion that the movement for independence has received its death blow and that annexation will soon be welcomed generally.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Instructions will be sent to Maj. Gen. Otis Monday directing him to follow up his victory over the insurgents and to crush the power of Aguinaldo in the Philippines. This was the decision reached at an important cabinet meeting held in the white house Sunday night, attended by the president, Secretary Hay, Secretary Alger and Attorney General Griggs and Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

It was further decided, now that Aguinaldo has thrown down the gauntlet, that Iloilo shall be taken and the islands of the archipelago occupied as rapidly as possible and to the extent that Gen. Otis' forces will permit.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Intense excitement was caused here by the receipt Sunday evening of the following official dispatch from Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines:

"The insurgents have violently attacked and captured almost the whole of the exterior American line. The Americans offered a vigorous defense at the exterior barriers, using their artillery as well as the squadron.

"The war ships destroyed and burned Caloocan, Paco and several towns in the neighborhood. Both sides suffered materially. Very sharp firing continues. The Spanish troops have been confined to quarters, but a sergeant has been wounded by a stray bullet.

"RIOS."

The popular sympathies here are on the side of Aguinaldo, but thinking people are anxious regarding the consequences of the fighting, especially on account of the Spanish prisoners still in the hands of the insurgents.

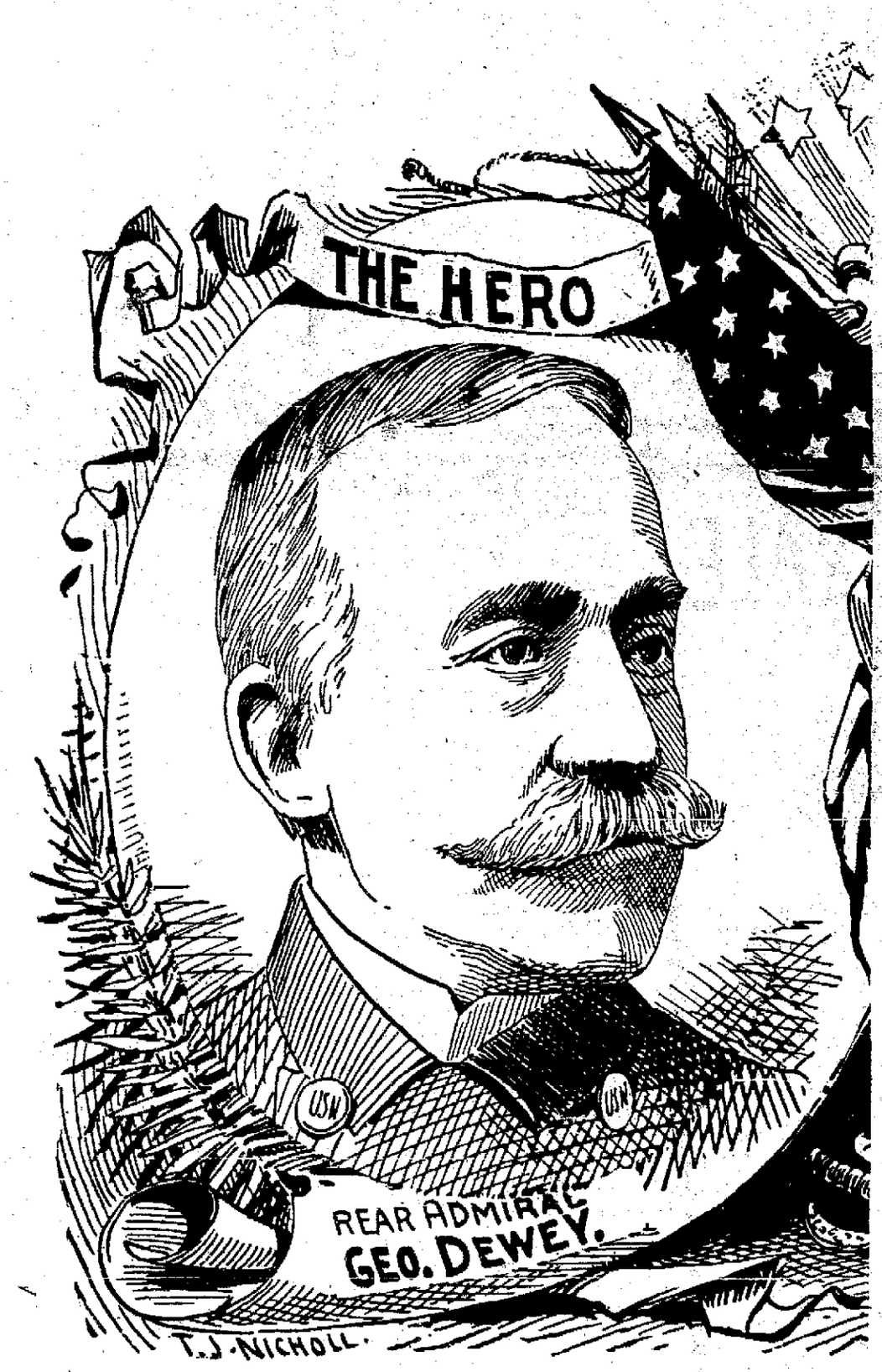
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 12:15 a. m.—The following dispatch from Gen. Otis has been made public:

"MANILA, Feb. 5.

"To the Adjutant General: February 5.—Insurgents in large force opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45 last evening; renewed attack several times during night; at 4 o'clock this morning entire line engaged; all attacks repulsed; at daybreak advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works; insurgent loss in dead and wounded large; our own casualties thus far estimated at 175, very few fatal. Troops enthusiastic and acting manfully. They did splendid execution on flanks of enemy; city held in check and absolute quiet prevails. Insurgents have secured good many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick firing guns, with ammunition, during last month.

"(Signed) OTIS."

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—The following list of killed of the 1st Nebraska regiment in the battle of Manila: James Pierce, musician, David City, merchant; Harry Hull, Company A, hotel clerk, Hastings; Davis Lagger, Company I, lawyer, who was a lieutenant in the state militia; Sergt. Orrin T. Curtis, Ashland, farmer, who was at one time a member of the legislature; Charles Keck, Chadron, wealthy stockman; A. Bellinger, son of a prominent doctor at Beatrice and a young society man; Lewis Segler, Lincoln, clerk; Edward Eggers, Fremont, lawyer. The information regarding the regiment's losses was received in Lincoln in private cablegrams.



USE CONCILIATION

It is Urged That it Should Be Tried on the Insurgents in the Philippines.

CONDITION REPORTED IMPROVING.

Gen. Otis Directed to Keep in Communication With Aguinaldo and Explain Our Friendliness.

One of the Committee Now on the Way to Manila Should Be Directed to Confer With the Insurgent Leader as Porter Did With Gomez.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In view of the satisfactory outcome in Cuba, it is urged by some that a similar experiment should be tried with Aguinaldo. Advices from Gen. Otis show that conditions in the archipelago are improving. He states that he is confident that when the treaty of peace is ratified the opposition to American control will collapse.

Gen. Otis has before been directed to keep in communication with Aguinaldo and explain the friendly purposes of this government, but the point is made that if the committee now on the way to the Philippines, or one of its members, should be directed to confer with Aguinaldo, as Mr. Porter was instructed to do with Gomez, and explain the wishes of the president, the backbone of the fight against the sovereignty of the United States would be broken and a different aspect would be placed on the situation.

If the president chose to do so he could with propriety have a conversation with Agoncillo, who represents Aguinaldo, and explain the purposes of this government. Agoncillo has made himself distasteful to this government, however, because of his action in making public the documents he submits to the state department and sending cablegrams to his chief advising him of the developments in the situation.

Through his secretary Agoncillo has presented at the state department another memorandum, showing that the area of territory and number of people controlled by the "Philippine republic" is many times greater than that controlled by Spain when she was recognized as the sovereign of the Archipelago, and overwhelmingly greater than that controlled by the United States, which only holds Manila. He inclosed additional data attempting to show the right of the Filipinos to govern themselves and closed by urging that the United States should recognize the republic. No notice will be taken of the communication.

Ate Poisoned Apples.

BUCYRUS, O., Feb. 6.—Ethel Haman, aged 5, died from poisoning. She ate an apple which had in some way become poisoned. The apples had been given to the family by a relative, and all who ate them became sick. It is thought that poison for rats had been carried by the rats to the apples. The coroner is investigating the case.

Leaves of Set Free.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—Gov. Bushnell Saturday night granted a commutation of sentence to James Marshall, alias Stewart, who has been serving a two years' sentence in the penitentiary from Summit county on a charge of having burglar tools in his possession. He will be released at once.

Ready for Business.

MASSILLON, O., Feb. 6.—The East Ohio Gas Co.'s main line has been completed from West Virginia to Massillon. One well will be turned into the pipe Monday as a test, and gas will be supplied to Canton and Massillon by February 22.

Goes to Japan.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Feb. 6.—Mr. W. W. Woodrow, of this city, has accepted the responsible position of Eastern manager for the Occidental & Oriental Trading Co., of Chicago, and leaves in a few days to take charge of the company's office at Yokahama.

Electric Road for Greenville.

GREENVILLE, O., Feb. 6.—Dr. J. E. Lowes, president of the Western Traction Co., of Dayton, will inspect the proposed route for an electric road from Dayton to this city on Wednesday.

Toledo Fire.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 6.—The hat and cap factory of Jacobson & Gray, 606 Summit street, was partly destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $12,000 in stock, fully insured. Firemen believe it was of incendiary origin.

Many Converts Made.

AMELIA, O., Feb. 6.—Rev. Brokaw, of Amelia, and Rev. Elsworth, of Springfield, have closed one of the most successful revivals ever held here in the M. E. church. One hundred and twenty new accessions were gained.

Will Rebuild the Factory.

DUNKIRK, O., Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the directors of the Ohio Flint Glass Co. it was decided to rebuild at once the plant which was destroyed by fire last Monday morning. They employ 200 people, with a pay roll of $2,000.

Stabbed in the Neck.

LONDON, O., Feb. 6.—Dan Sullivan gave a dance. A general fight ensued and Sullivan was stabbed in the neck with a pocket knife. His recovery is considered doubtful.

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THE FLIGHT OF THE LEPER.

A PATHETIC STORY FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

AMONG the beautiful oases of volcanic islands in the vast desert waste of waters, the Pacific Ocean, known as the key to Uncle Sam's back door, the Hawaiian Islands, the dread disease of leprosy flourishes in spite of the desperate attempts made by the authorities to isolate and extirpate this Asiatic living death.

With the advent of Hawaii into the fold of the great American Union has passed away from this earth a leper outlaw who by the mere mention of his name has terrorized the authorities and acted as a bugaboo to frighten and bring to obedience unruly children. A terror, not because he committed depredations, but because he persisted in defying the law and lived with his suffering family in the crater of an extinct volcano far up the sides of a mountain on the island of Hawaii. In refusing to obey the law and with his family go to Molokai, the leper settlement, he has been compelled to kill three men, while a fourth owes his death to his endeavors to compel this man accursed by God to go to the leper colony.

Twelve years ago Kipula, a happy and careless native, with a wife and five children, cultivated his little farm or clearing in the outskirts of Hilo and lived in ease and contentment, dreaming away the days in this earthly paradise under the ever-smiling heavens of this tropical Pacific Ocean. Providence seemed to smile upon him, and his little taro patch grew and increased year by year, while with his canoe Kipula caught all of the finny tribe to supply his pressing wants. Then in an evil day Kipula with alarm and horror noticed the dread white spots appearing on the hands of his youngest baby child, which up to that time had been the embodiment of perfect health. To his wife's consternation the spots grew and grew, until their once beautiful baby grew ugly and misshappen. Large scaly spots appeared on his body, and the father and mother were obliged to keep the child hidden, for to reveal the fact that the child had the scourge would be to have it torn from their loving arms and hurried away to Molokai. They could not bear to think of parting with him, and so held their peace. Then an elder child was stricken, and excuses had to be made to explain the absence of the two children. The natives grew suspicious and asked inquisitive questions as to what was the matter with the children, but he succeed in appeasing their curiosity.

One day, when Kipula had been fishing in his canoe trying to ensnare the wary fish, he noticed with alarm that his left knee was numb, that it did not respond to any painful sensations, and shortly after his limbs began to swell. At the same time his wife was also stricken down with the disease, and now the natives could be silenced no longer, with the result that shortly after the Hawaiian authorities were informed. Of course, the next day a doctor and several officials investigated the rumors and reports, and with but a cursory examination were able to diagnose the case as leprosy. They informed him to be ready to leave the next morning with his family for Molokai. When the officials returned the next morning to take the family to the living dead city they found nothing. That night Kipula, with his wife and children, had taken a few of their belongings and fled away in the darkness in his boat. Upon searching inquiry they learned Kipula, who was famous as a goat-hunter, had taken his rifle and gone in his boat, with his family, in the direction of Mauna Kea, the grim mountain peak that lifts its head far up in the ever-drifting Kona mists. The family had disappeared, and the footprints in the sand along the track made by the boat and its outrigger as the family had pushed and dragged the canoe down the beach told the story of their escape.

The following day half a dozen of the peace officers went in pursuit of the fleeing leper and his afflicted family. They discovered the landing place at a point near the Ookala plantation, where a spur of Mauna Kea comes down close to the water's edge. Through the tangled growth of tropical verdure on the low lands the pursuers went, finding here and there a trace of the fugitives—at one place a few shreds of cloth torn away in pushing through the dense tropical undergrowth; at another a plainly marked footprint where the ground was soft and yielding; at another broken twigs and misplaced stones showed where they had passed. In a short time the posse was laboriously picking its way among the huge bowlders that centuries before had been strewn there in the great volcanic and seismic eruptions and convulsions that had torn and rent the mountain asunder.

Then up through a deep chasm they went where a stream was rushing, tumbling and foaming over the lava rocks to the sea. A mile further on the gorge apparently terminated against the mountain side and the trail led across the precipice, a long, narrow ledge that nature had hewn in the frowning cliff. Night came on, and the leper hunters had to bivouac half way up the side of the mountain, where an easy roll in deep slumber would precipitate them to the valley below upon the sharp, jagged rocks. The next morning early they were following the trail again. The path became more difficult to follow. At times it was necessary for the pursuers to swing from point to point of jutting rock, where a mis-step or a loose stone would hurl them into eternity and into a little stream roaring on its way far below them.

How Kipula managed to make his way up this dangerous path with his family is a mystery that will never be answered. The many days spent by him in the pursuit of wild goats infesting the island doubtless stood him in good stead and enabled him to safely carry at times his family over the perilous parts of the journey to the rocky fastness of the summit of the cliff which he had discovered in the hunting days of his youth.

About a mile beyond the point where the trail took a sharp turn the narrow gorge opened out and formed a deep circular basin similar to a small crater. Around the circular side of the chasm the path led for three-fourths of its circumference and terminated in a narrow crevasse cut deep in the side of the wall, through which a narrow stream of water jetted out and tumbled in a thin, misty spray in the shadows of the palms far down at the bottom of the precipice.

Here Kipula determined to make a stand. On a ledge of rock overhanging the waterfall stood Kipula, rifle in hand and motioning his pursuers to return. The officers called on him to surrender and return peaceably with them to Molokai. The only answer was a warning to return and leave him and his family in peace or he would fire on them. Thinking the punishment that awaited him if he fired on the officers of the law would deter Kipula from putting his threat into execution, the officers advanced, when, crack, a thin stream of fire had shot forth from Kipula's leveled rifle, and the foremost officer, emitting a scream and throwing up his hands, tumbled headlong over the precipice and was dashed to fragments on the rocks below.

"Go back," shouted the outlaw, as he placed another cartridge in his rifle, and again raised the gun to his shoulder. "Go back." Then his words assumed a pleading form. "Leave me here with my babies. Here I will remain until the end and the world will know of Kipula and his family no more."

He had them at his mercy and they all knew it. Back over the trail they tremblingly went, fearful that they would be sent over the cliff to join their dead comrade. Their courage, however, returned as soon as they got out of range on the leper's rifle, and they decided to make another attempt to capture him at night after the moon had sunk behind a spur of the mountain. As soon as it was completely dark they made another attempt, creeping around the edge of the precipice and groping forward. They had gone about half way round the circular trail overhanging the chasm, when one of the officers loosened a stone in the path, and down it crashed in the with a roar and an echo that seemed to the startled pursuers to shake the mountain side. An instant later there was a flash and crack of a rifle just over the cascade and another member of the party fell downward to join the comrade who had preceded him that morning. There was a hurried scramble of the four remaining leper hunters for safety, and in the darkness one of the remaining members lost his footing and toppled over the edge of the cliff. The loss of half the party utterly discouraged them, and the three remaining men beat a hasty retreat to Hilo utterly discouraged and disheartened.

They reached this place two days later, worn out, cut and bruised from the numerous falls on the rough trail, and quickly the news of the tragic death of their three comrades spread over the settlement. The Hawaiian, under ordinary circumstances a pleasure-loving and peaceful citizen, when aroused is fierce and vindictive, and the friends of the dead men assembled thirsting for revenge. This time hateful laws were not to be enforced, but revenge was to be accomplished. Swiftly the augmented force returned to the dreaded chasm. Cautiously the avenging party crept along to the spot where their friends had met their tragic deaths at the hands of Kipula. The little waterfall across the broadening chasm had just come into view, when there came the warning cry across the gorge, "Go back. Go back if you would save your lives."

Over the top of the boulder gleamed the steel barrel of a rifle, and the avengers halted. A barricade had been built in their absence and the man hunters were astonished at the impregnable position secured by Kipula. Even while they hesitated the warning cry, "Go back," was again repeated, and with it came the sharp crack of the rifle, and the bullet flattened itself on the wall of the cliff directly in front of the leader of the party. All thoughts of revenge died away, and the posse, thinking only of their own safety, threw themselves flat along the narrow path and cried aloud for mercy, saying they would return to Hilo and allow the leper to live in seclusion if he would spare them. Then they decided to try and flank him and attack him in the rear by climbing the overhanging mountain peaks, and if possible kill him from above. After a hard climb up along the spur of the mountain they reached the top, and cutting through the tangled vegetation the foremost of the avengers found himself standing on the brink of a precipice that fell with a sheer descent several hundred feet, then sloped away gently to a beautiful valley far down beneath his feet. A little stream to the right of where they stood fell in a long, beautiful unbroken cascade and rippled along to where Kipula could be seen, rifle in hand, looking for the appearance of his enemies along the path.

A few yards behind him his leprous wife and children were busily engaged in building a thatched hut, which they were constructing close to the edge of the stream. Close by the hut was a corral where a few goats that had been captured were penned and the valley fairly teemed with wild tropical fruits. The avengers on top of the cliff were too far away for a rifle ball to reach him, and the only approach to the valley was along the steep, narrow and dangerous trail—to attempt to travel was death. Regretfully they had to leave him alone in this paradise and return to their comrades below. The expedition was abandoned, and the only precaution taken to prevent Kipula from returning to his friends and relatives living around and in Hilo was to place a guard at the foot of the mountainous path. Kipula, however, remained true to his promise and never left his mountain fastness, where he cultivated a taro patch and a small field of rice.

For nearly six years the guard kept watch on the trail, and then a new chief of the island police being appointed another attempt was made to capture the outlaw. A posse was organized and up the trail they cautiously went, hoping after the long lapse of years of silence that Kipula had in a measure relaxed his vigilance, and could be taken by surprise. They reached the foot of the barricade in safety. There they halted, while the leader of the party crawled to the top of the wall to obtain a glimpse of the leper's home. He incautiously placed his foot on a stone, which, being loose, was dashed to the bottom of the chasm and splashed into the stream. For half an hour the officers crouched in the shadow of the wall, fearful that this noise had aroused the vigilant watchfulness of the outcast, but all was silent. Then the leader climbed to the top of the barricade and beckoned for his comrades to follow him. They had only gone a short distance, however, when the dread rifle shot from the cliffs rang out and the leader, throwing up his hands with an involuntary cry, fell headlong into the stream at the foot of the chasm in the darkness of the gorge. Again the warning cry "Go back. Go back or I will kill you," rang out, and the terrified officers, glad to escape with their lives, departed, never to molest him again.

Occasionally daring gold hunters would climb the overhanging cliffs and report that he was monthly growing weaker, and that the graves of his children in the corner of his garden were yearly growing in number. About the time that the American flag was hoisted over the Hawaiian Island death came to the sufferer, and at the same time he became an American citizen he was ushered into his new existence.

After jubilation proceedings were over a goat hunter went to the top of the cliffs, and for hours he watched the home of Kipula to see if he could discover any signs of life. All was as silent as the grave. A few days later he, with a few companions, scrambled along the trail up the canyon. No one challenged them at the barricade, and unmolested they were suffered to enter the valley where stood Kipula's hut. No one was astir about the cabin, and before entering the hut they saw six graves, one but newly made and larger than the rest. No one needed to remark that the wife was dead. That was understood. In the cabin the leper lay with a bullet hole through his head and his rifle clutched in his diseased and distorted hand.

After all his family had left him he had taken the matter in his own hands and ended his troubles and suffering.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Storage of Eggs.

An interesting experiment in egg storage was recently brought to a successful conclusion in the warehouse of Messrs. Christianson, of Bernard street, Leith. In June a batch of 50,000 Scottish, Irish and Danish eggs were sealed up in patent storage apparatus, and were opened and examined four months afterwards, only a small proportion of the eggs being found unfit for use. The secret of the method is to keep the eggs cool, to allow free access of air around each egg—to keep them upright in position, and to turn them periodically so that the yolk of the egg is constantly embedded in the albumen. These desiderata are brought about by placing the eggs in frames, which by the action of a lever can be inclined in different directions as needed; in this way 23,000 eggs can be turned over in half a minute, without risk of breakage. Testimonials are at hand from reliable sources showing that eggs so treated will remain perfectly fresh and good for at least five or six months.—Chambers's Journal.

Dogs to Protect Policemen.

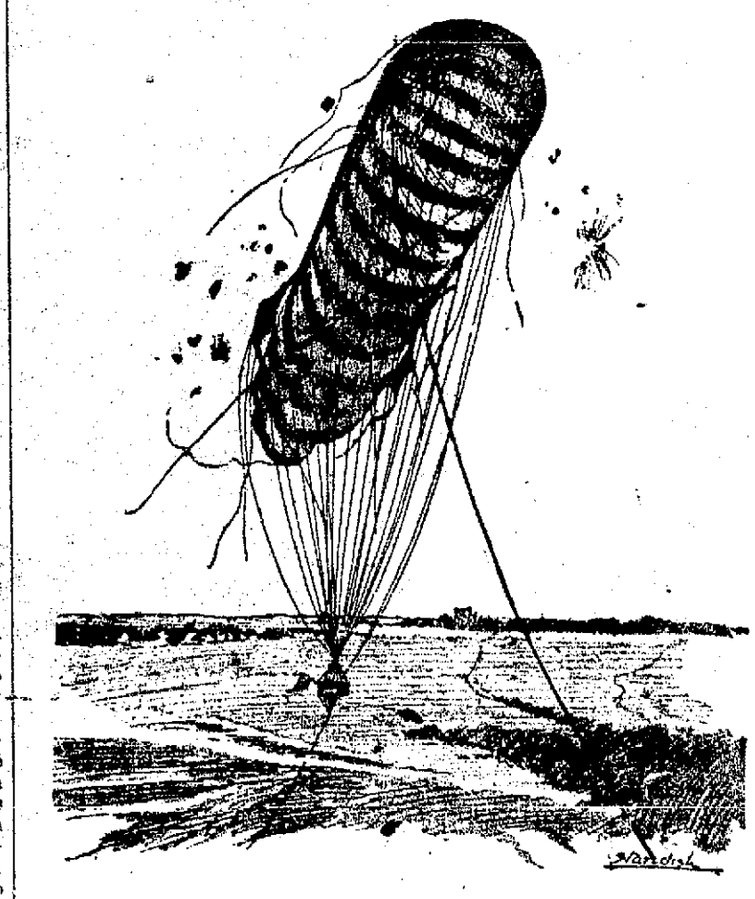
The communal authorities of Ghent have decided to provide the policemen on night duty with dogs capable of defending them in the event of attack. The experiment is an interesting one, and in the towns where it has been tried it is said to have yielded excellent results. This is not the only police reform which is to be introduced in Belgium. At Schaerbeck, one of the suburbs of Brussels, all the policemen will soon be provided with bicycles, special sheds for which are to be constructed at all the police stations.

SMALLEST LOT IN NEW YORK CITY.

The smallest piece of real estate in New York is at the northwest corner of Fourteenth street and Irving place. It occupies a curious little niche in the corner property, and has a frontage of a few inches on both these important streets. Taxes are regularly paid on it and the high rent which its owner demands for it has been paid regularly for years. The property is so small that a man of ordinary height can readily stand with a foot on each of its boundaries. Despite its diminutive size, it has been used for several purposes. A news stand was once located there and attracted customers from both streets. In using the lot even for this purpose, however, it was found necessary to occupy part of the sidewalk in front. The entire estate was taken up with but two or three piles of folded papers. The man who presided over the news stand was obliged to stand on his neighbor's property while he reached over to his own to hand a customer a paper. At another time a peanut stand was set up and the entire property was taken up with the roasting apparatus, and if a peanut was knocked off the stand it fell on the next neighbor's grounds. The smallest estate is now occupied by a substantial little pavilion with an elaborate roof which extends out over its limits. This diminutive estate is supposed to have been due to a mistake of the surveyors years ago. The present owner will not listen to any offers for its sale. It has been rented for years for $50 a month and he is well satisfied with the investment. The most determined efforts to buy the estate have been made by the owners of the hotel which occupies the adjoining site, but the owner of the smallest estate declares that his property is not on the market.

ARTILLERY BRINGING DOWN A KITE BALLOON.

Recently the German artillery practice with the new quick-firing gun demonstrated that the captive balloon was worthless in warfare when used in the daytime. If it can be made available at all, it must be under cover of night, otherwise its shrift is likely to be very short. The German kite balloon was kept moving at an altitude of 600 meters. The guns trained upon it were located 3,000 meters distant. After the third discharge of the rapid-firing battery the range was found. It was then all over with the balloon, for every shot fired at it reached the mark. It was pierced in all directions, and finally set on fire, when it, of course, came quickly to the ground.



Timber Many Centuries Old.

Workmen who were deepening the river Main, near Karlburg, in Germany, some time ago, discovered the trunks of six great oak trees buried in the bed of the stream. The wood is very hard and has turned to the color of ebony. It proved to be a valuable discovery, as the wood can be employed for inlaying purposes. German authorities say the trees have probably lain submerged in the river between 1,000 and 1,500 years.

Longest Plants in the World.

The longest plants in the world are seaweed. One tropical and sub-tropical is known, which, when it reaches its full development, is at least 600 feet in length. Seaweeds do not receive any nourishment from the sediment at the bottom or borders of the sea, but only from air and mineral matters held in solution in the sea water.

The self-made man is sometimes a very poor job

PERSONALITIES.

Miss Mary Kingsley, the daughter of Charles Kingsley, and the most famous modern woman explorer, is said to be contemplating another trip through central Africa.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Hall, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, has accepted the chair of Christian ethics in Union Theological seminary, which was formerly held by Dr. C. A. Briggs.

Senator Hanna is the owner of the manuscript from which Gen. Grant made his memorable speech at Warren in the Garfield campaign. It was a gift from Grant to the senator.

Rev. D. W. Lacheur, the first unarmed white man to penetrate the heart of unknown Tibet, the sealed kingdom, is in Philadelphia attending the sessions of the Missionary and Christian Alliance.

Lord Kelvin, now more than 75 years old, has taken out a patent on an improved device for making soundings at sea. He is the inventor of a number of useful instruments, among them the siphon recorder, for registering cable messages, and the quadrant electrometer.

James Gray, the newly elected mayor of Minneapolis, started life as a newsboy, earned money sufficient to keep him while going to the common schools, was graduated from the state university, and became reporter on and then managing editor of the Minneapolis Times.

That restless man of energy, Mr. W. T. Stead, has undertaken to publish a version of the New Testament to be called the "Twentieth Century Testament." The translation is to be the work of a company of scholars of various denominations, and will be issued anonymously.

The eccentric Mr. Whistler has withdrawn from a London publisher his forthcoming work, "The Baronet and the Butterfly," which will be issued under his personal supervision in Paris. In a characteristic letter to the London publisher he says: "Napoleon and I do these things, and France shall have 'The Baronet' first."

An interesting ceremony recently took place at Pinerolo, Italy. In the presence of the duke of Aosta, and of representatives of the government, the remains of eight princes, ancestors of King Humbert, were transported from the ancient church of San Francisco to the church of San Maurizio, where they are to be definitely laid to rest.

JUST FOR FUN.

Tommy—Paw, what is the divorce question? Mr. Figg—The first divorce question is, "Will you be mine."

"Professor," said a graduate, trying to be pathetic at parting, "I am indebted to you for all I know." "Pray do not mention such a trifle," was the reply.

Jack—Miss Upton is the most circumspect young lady I ever met. Tom—How so? Jack—She refused to accompany me on the piano the other evening without her chaperon.

Father—Why, when I was your age, I didn't have as much money in a month as you spend in a day. Son—Well, pa, don't scold me about it. Why don't you go for grandfather?"

"Ah!" sighed the sentimental youth, "would that I might install a sentiment in your loyal heart——" "Sir," interrupted the practical maid, "I'd have you understand that my heart is no installment concern."

Men may do the same thing in different ways. The method is not important, just so they are equally successful. For example, one man uses his arms as means of self-defense, while another relies on his legs.

Softleigh—I aw—am suah we are going to have a beastly hawd wintah, doucher know. Miss Cutting—No, I'm sure I don't know. But why are you so sure of it? Softleigh—Because I—aw—feel it in me bones. Miss Cutting—Really? I wasn't aware you were a believer in the old goose-bone theory.

A girl is usually willing to strike a match if a man has money to burn.

"I shall say nothing about this to anybody," said the young woman, attempting to soften the blow, "and I need not add that there is no occasion for you, either, to repeat it." "Repeat it!" echoed the rejected lover, bitterly. "No! I shall never propose to another girl because of her pretty doll face as long as I live."

GOSSIP OF LAWMAKERS.

Senator Platt of New York is always neat and trim, well-groomed.

Senator Richard R. Kenney of Delaware is under indictment in Delaware for felony.

Although totally blind, Chaplain Milburn of the Senate knows the voice of every Senator and can recognize him by his voice.

Senator Gear of Iowa is evidently afraid that some heartless rogue will make away with his hat, and for this reason he invariably carries it with him.

Representative White of the Second North Carolina district, is the only colored man in the House. A modest, unassuming, unobtrusive man, he is a leader of his race in his section. He is a graduate of Howard university, Washington, and a lawyer by profession.

Governor-elect W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania stands 6 feet 4 inches in his stockings, and weighs 245 pounds, and never wears a silk hat. It is not because he does not consider this article of dress neat and proper that he eschews it, but because it would accentuate his height, and he believes he [illegible] the height that's coming to him.

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MY BOY.

The sons of many other mothers
Have pink and white cheeks just as fair,
And wealth of gold and brown locks waving;
But none can with my boy compare;
Oft in the distance with his comrades
I see him coming, while afar,
Among the whole group shining radiant
As when from gray clouds gleams a star!

When merry songs in neighb'ring woodlands
Ring forth like sweet bells, pure and clear,
I hear but one 'mid all the voices—
My son's alone doth reach my ear!
And when a ball in happy playtime
Flies upward to the very roof,
I know that my own boy's hand flung it—
Of his youth's strength a joyous proof!

When fifteen more brief years have fleeted,
The vision ye will see with me,
As slender as a green young fir-trunk!
He stands beneath the apple-tree!
E'en now his bright, clear eyes uplifted
The radiant sunshine strive to bear;
Yes, there are sons of other mothers,
But none can with my boy compare!

—Johanna Ambrosius.

THE NICKEL SKATES.

By A. F. Caldwell.

BENNIE sat in his seat, repeating over and over: "If 1750 pounds of hay can be bought for $15, what is the cost of hay per ton?"

It did seem as though the answer in the book must be wrong; for, try as he might, Bennie's result would not agree with it. Strange!

"If 1750 pounds of hay can be bought—can be bought—I wonder who will get those dandy skates—either Dick Atkins or——"

Once more the arithmetic was opened.

"If 1750 pounds of hay can be bought for a—for a—pair of nickel skates, how——"

Again Bennie closed the book dismally.

"There! I can't get it; there's no use trying! I get skates and hay all mixed up!"

Just then the warning bell rang, and the grade prepared to march out for intermission. Soon little groups met here and there in the yard, all eagerly discussing that mysterious pair of skates.

They had been offered by Dr. Conant that morning to the boy who should spell correctly, in a given time, the largest number of practical words used in every-day life. The test was to be given by the doctor himself a week from the following Friday.

Great excitement prevailed; for there was a strong spirit of rivalry among the X-grade boys, who were divided into two factions, led respectively by Bennie Norcross and Dick Atkins. Besides, the skates were a "Jim-dandy" pair, as Bennie declared to his chum, Ted Stone—and justly, too; for Dr. Conant, who never did anything by halves, had purchased the finest pair that could be found in the large manufacturing city where skates were made.

"Anyway, it lies between you and Dick Atkins, old man," declared Ted, positively, that night, as they sat discussing the matter in the Norcross sitting-room. "You two are the best spellers; the rest of us fellows don't stand the ghost of a chance. And, besides, we want you to get them, anyhow! See how Dick Atkins got the prize in declamation from you last spring, and just because Dr. Downing, one of the judges, was a relative of his. I'd like to see any one spell for him now, though!"

The friends of both boys felt confident of their own leader's success, and hardly considered the thought of trying for the prize themselves.

"Of course, we'll go through the form; but, when it comes to our getting the skates, we won't be there—not even if we tried," declared the boys, laughingly.

The fathers and friends of the boys, in all professions, were consulted for their opinion as to the most practical words in every-day use, and in this way both Bennie and Dick received much valuable "coaching" from their eager followers.

"I hope I shall get them—they're such beauties! But, then, I'd rather beat Dick Atkins than have all the skates in the world," was Bennie's frequent soliloquy during that anxious week.

'Twas Thursday afternoon.

"Well, to-morrow's almost here," thought Bennie to himself, as he entered the postoffice for the five o'clock mail.

There, before the letter-box, stood Dr. Conant. In taking a letter from his pocket to post, a scrap of paper slipped out with it and fell to the floor unnoticed.

As Bennie stepped to the delivery window, after the doctor had gone, his foot chanced to touch the paper. He stooped and picked it up. Unfolding it, he found——

"It's the list of test words for to-morrow!" he whispered, excitedly. "It is? It is! Now, Mr. Dick, we'll see!"

Bennie took his mail and hurriedly left the office. As he turned into a less busy street, he stopped and cautiously unfolded the bit of paper again. Surely, there could be no mistake! It contained the words for to-morrow's trial.

"I'll have them, every one, before I go to sleep!" he exclaimed, half aloud.

He hastily glanced down the list of words — "scoundrel," "dishonest," "thief," met his gaze. He stopped; he could read no more. That last word seemed to whisper, so all who passed might hear, "You're one! Yes you are Bennie Norcross!"

He hurriedly turned into his own street, and in a moment more threw down the mail on the sitting-room table.

"I'm afraid your're worrying too much about the prize," remarked Mrs. Norcross at tea-table that evening; for Bennie had left the warm rolls and fresh honey almost untasted!

"Oh, I guess not," replied Bennie, lightly.

That night when he got to his room he sat down on the bed and placed the spelling-test paper before him.

"S-o-u-n-d-r-e-l; I can spell that. D-e-f-a-u-l-t-e-r. That's easy enough. D-i-s-h-o-n-e-s-t——"

"You are, you are!" seemingly interrupted the wind, as it went moaning down the chimney.

"Oh, bother!" exclaimed Bennie, furtively looking around the room. "T-h-i-e-f," he spelled, and on through the entire list, and then noiselessly crept into bed.

"Good luck to you, Bennie!" called Mrs. Norcross, merrily, the next morning, as Bennie, with a happy heart, took up his books, tightly strapped together, and prepared to leave the house.

"Thank you, mother," he answered, quietly. The next moment the door closed and he was gone. Ted met him a block away. "Why, what's the matter, old man?" she exclaimed, giving him a friendly slap on the shoulder. "Cheer up! You'll come in ahead with flying colors this time. There's no Dr. Downing in this case!"

Bennie tried to smile, but his attempt was a miserable failure.

"I've a good mind not to take it," he said to himself, as his chum left him to do an errand across the street. "But then I must beat Dick Atkins; and I can do it this time!"

Just after the opening exercises Dr. Conant entered the schoolroom, carrying under his arm a neatly done up paper parcel.

All eyes turned to Bennie and Dick.

Bennie's heart beat wildly, while to its throbbing a voice within seemed to be keeping time with: "Can't—you—spell—thief? 'Course you can; for that's you. You can spell yourself, can't you?"

Slowly Dr. Conant pronounced the first word—how anxiously Bennie was listening for it!—"business."

"He's got another list," happily thought Bennie to himself. "Oh good!"

But no. The next word was "scoundrel," and from that on the list was exactly the same as the one Bennie had found and studied.

After he had written the fifth word, he looked up from his paper. Ted met his gaze with an assuring smile. Bennie's face flushed. "What if he knew!" he thought.

When the test was over, with a sigh of relief, Bennie folded his paper and hurried from the room.

"How'd you make it?" asked the boys, quickly, as they gathered around him. "Wasn't it a sticker, though!"

"Was it?" answered Bennie, evasively. "I think, perhaps, I got most of them right."

At the close of the afternoon session Dr. Conant was to award the prize. How slowly the hours seemed to pass! At length, however, the exercises for the day were over, and Dr. Conant entered. An air of expectancy filled the room. Bennie's face paled slightly.

"Spelling has become nearly a lost art among the boys and girls of the present generation," began Dr. Conant, "and I assure you it gives me a pleasurable surprise to find among the X-grade boys of the Wallace High School a marked exception to this condition. Nearly every boy in the grade has done himself credit—some, of course, more than others, and one especially more than all the rest. The boy referred to, who has splendidly conquered in the contest"—all eyes were immediately turned to Bennie and then to Dick—"is Bennie Norcross. Will the young man, who did not fail in a single word, please come forward?"

Bennie arose, pale but resolute, and walked out to the desk before which Dr. Conant was standing.

"Will you please tell me, sir, who stands second in the contest?" asked Bennie, as the doctor took the parcel from the desk.

"Certainly, my boy. Let me see: It's Dick Atkins."

"Then," said Bennie, "to him belongs the prize." And, turning, he faced the school, and confessed the whole story of the lost paper.

As he ceased speaking, not a breath was heard in the large assembly room.

Hastily wiping his eyes Dr. Conant advanced and, gently placing his hand on Bennie's shoulder, said tenderly: "My boy, the skates, of course, belong to Dick Atkins; but, as I said before, I repeat, and with the hearty approval of every boy in the X-grade, I'm certain you have splendidly conquered!"—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Penalties For Tattooing.

The Parisian newspapers announce that the Governor of French Oceana has issued a decree prohibiting tattooing throughout the archipelago, in the interests of public health and morals, which, the decree states, seriously suffer from the practice. Henceforth tattooers and tattooed will be subject to a fine ranging from $5 to $200, and a term of imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

LEADER OF THE WEST AFRICAN REBELLION.

The rebellion against British authority in Sierra Leone, West Africa, has been suppressed by the arrest of the rebel leader, Bai Bureh, the chief of the Timmini tribe, who is now immured in jail. Bai Bureh's brief rebellion was suppressed by a company of the West African regiment, which is made up of full-blooded native Africans enlisted in the queen's service, and commanded, as is invariably the case with native troops in the British army, by British commissioned officers. The arrest of the rebellious chief was made by a black non-commissioned officer—Sergeant Thomas. The accompanying illustration is taken from the Illustrated London News.

CORNER DRUG STORES GOING.

The Saloons Are Crowding Them from Their Favorite Place.

The corner drug store, with its flashing colored lights, is destined to eventually disappear. The drug store of the not far distant future will be in the center of blocks, especially in the down-town and business districts. Whether this will be due to the march of progress is another story. The saloons will occupy the corners as a rule. In Broadway, New York, there are not half a dozen drug stores on prominent corners from the Battery to Central park. The saloons and other businesses outbid the druggists in the matter of rents. The drug business has been badly invaded by dealers in other lines, who have added to their general stock patent medicines, fancy goods, toilet articles, and the thousand and one things no one thought of seeking outside of a drug store a few years ago. But the drug stores still hold on to the profitless but accommodating trade in postage stamps. Already in Chicago "the middle of the block" knows several drug stores, and as leases expire in the coming years there will be many removals to similar locations by prominent down-town stores, all on account of higher rentals offered by other lines of business, most frequently from liquor dealers. Already saloons have been built around several down-town corner pharmacies in "L" shape, and the owners are eagerly awaiting the time when an opportunity will come for them to outbid the drug men for the corner space.

Will Hudson Bay Disappear?

The land around Hudson Bay is rising so rapidly that in places driftwood yet remains on beaches that have risen seventy feet above the level of the water. In a few centuries, at the rate of elevation, the great bay, on whose unexplored waters Hendrik Hudson was set adrift, never to be seen again by men, will have practically vanished.

Famous Subterranean Quarries.

Maestricht, in Belgium, is famed for its subterranean quarries under the hill called the Petersberg. Some of the passages are wide enough to admit horses and carts. They cover a space of four leagues by two; the number of passages amount to 116,000, 50 feet high and 12 feet broad. They are supposed to have been first worked by the Romans. The galleries, running generally at right angles, and lined by many thousand massive pillars, left by the excavators to support the roof, cross and intersect each other so as to render it exceedingly difficult to find the way out, and it is dangerous to enter this singular labyrinth without a guide. The workings abound in marine fossil remains. One of the phenomena pointed out by the guides is the formation of a small natural reservoir in the roots of a fossil tree.

Sometimes the proof of the pudding is to be found in the doctor's bill.

THE NEW BONN BRIDGE ACROSS THE RHINE.

The above is an illustration reproduced from the Illustrated London News of the new bridge across the River Rhine at the famous university town of Bonn. The center span is 612 feet 2 inches in the clear, and is said to be the largest span yet constructed. It was opened to public travel on the day before Christmas, the ceremony being performed by the Princess Adolph Schaumburg-Lippe, sister of the emperor of Germany, and, of course, granddaughter of Queen Victoria. It is another example of the great care which is bestowed by European communities to grace and beauty and perfect harmony with the surroundings, as well as to utility in the designs of their bridges. The town of Bonn stands on the left bank of the Rhine. It has been a celebrated municipality since the fourth century, when it was known as Bonna. Its university, which gives it distinction in modern times, was founded in 1786. Napoleon Bonaparte suppressed it in 1801, but seventeen years later, after Bonaparte's transportation to St. Helena, it was refounded. It is now one of the most famous universities in Europe. Its library is one of the finest on the continent, containing 200,000 volumes. It also possesses a fine botanical garden and a museum of natural history and mineralogy and a school of agriculture. The new bridge gives the old town a new attraction of public interest.

The Rules About Leap Year.

The familiar rule that leap year is every calendar year with a number divisible by four will be broken in 1900, which fact need not be regarded as an indication that even then it will be time for a change. This rule of the almanac may account for the proverbial activity of the new woman at the close of every century. Then there is no leap year for eight years. February, 1905, will have but twenty-eight days, the extra day not appearing from 1896 to 1904. Centenary years are not leap years. That rule will be broken in the leap year 2000, when the interruption may be regarded as an indication that it is time for a change. Centenary years divisible by 400 are leap years; consequently there are twenty-nine days in February, 1600, and the same number of days will be given to February, 2000, and again to 2400. The object of this rule is to make the calendar year coincide with the solar year.

Quick Building of a Locomotive.

To test the skill of their workmen, the Compagnie Francaise des Chemins de Fer de l'Est, at their works in Epernay, France, recently caused a locomotive to be "mounted," or built up, piece by piece, as soon as possible. It was finished in fifty-six hours.

The Making of Needles.

Britain makes 100,000,000 needles a year, while the United States turns out over 80,000,000.

WHEN JOHN'S AWAY.

His pipe is cold upon the shelf,
His jolly dog is in disfavor;
The house is quite unlike itself
When John's away.

We miss his whistle on the stair,
We miss the turning of his key,
His cheery mando is's favorite air,
His company.

And when his cheery letters come
We seem to read between the lines,
A wistful yearning for his home
Our love divines.

Oh! army blue that shines so bright,
Oh! army blue that looks so warm,
It folds full many a heartache tight,
That uniform.

—Harper's Weekly.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Cholly Chumpleigh—"I'm not a man with one idea." Miss Coldeal—"No? Why don't you try to get one?"—Life.

Hewitt—"I don't see you with that pretty girl as often as I used to." Jewett—"No, I'm married to her now."—Town Topics.

The Poet (insinuatingly)—"Don't you think we would make a good couplet?" She (coyly)—"I'm not averse."—Brooklyn Life.

"You look nice enough to eat," exclaimed the youth. "And so I do," replied the maiden; "three times a day."—Ohio State Journal.

Minister—"Do you love truth, my little man?" Tommy (doubtfully)—"Well, I dunno;—I hate awfully to get caught in a lie!"—Puck.

Rev. Barebones—"Where have all the former missionaries gone?" Chief Bogloo (suavely)—"They journeyed further into the interior, boss."—Wasp.

"I wish I could make both ends meet!" sighed Patty. "I've got a new hat and a new pair of shoes, and then I wouldn't need anything else."—Harper's Bazar.

Wife—"They say that conversation is merely the art of talking back." Husband—"I suppose then that you are merely a conversationalist."—Detroit Free Press.

"Society women do lead such aimless lives." "Aimless, do they? Well, I know a society woman who can throw a teacup or a rolling-pin just as accurately as a man."—Standard.

There was a young fellow named Otto,
Who wondered much what he had got, oh,
When the wife of his choice
Said in a sweet voice,
"The best sauce for chops is tomotto."

—Indianapolis Journal.

"A woman's idea of a down-trodden wife is one who," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "does not ask her husband to account for every cent of his own money."—Indianapolis Journal.

Grandpa—"Don't get scared, Willie; the tiger is about to be fed; that's what makes him jump and roar so." Willie (easily)—"Oh, I ain't afraid of him, grandpa. Papa's the same when his meals ain't ready."

"I wish I was a warship," he said regretfully, after opening and examining his salary envelope. "Cause why?" they asked, with natural curiosity. "I wouldn't mind being docked, then," he answered.—Chicago Post.

Arkansaw Native—"How much for takin' the pictures of my children?" Photographer—"Three dollars a dozen." Native—"We'al, I reckon I'll have to wait a spell; I hain't got but 'leven children at present!"—Puck.

Mother (suspecting that some of the presents have already been pawned)—"And where is that pretty mantel clock?" Daughter—"Well, you see it was a French clock, and George could never quite understand it."—Jewelers' Weekly.

She wept bitterly. "Ha, Ha!" said he, and turned on his heel. Then she left her. It was not until a more experienced one had told her that the proper weep in the presence of a man is to weep sweetly that she understood her failure.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I wonder why it is that so many men of talents become sour and distrustful of their fellow creatures," mused the young women. "I suppose," replied Miss Cayenne, "it's because they are constantly subjected to such emotional extremes. They never tell whether a caller is an autograph-collector or a bill-collector."—Chicago Chronicle.

WISE WORDS.

Responsibility walks hand and hand with capacity and power.—J. G. Holland.

Absence of occupation is not rest; a mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.—Cowper.

He is richest who is content with the least, for content is the wealth of nature.—Socrates.

He who lives only to benefit himself confers on the world a benefit when he dies.—Tertullian.

The reflections on a day well spent furnish us with joy more pleasing than ten thousand triumphs.—Thomas a Kempis.

If we have need of a strong will in order to do good, it is still more necessary for us in order not to do evil.—Mole.

There is no impossibility for the man who stands prepared to conquer every hazard—the fearful are the failing.—Sarah J. Hale.

Rogues are always found out in a way. Whoever is a wolf will meet a wolf; that is the most certain of things.—Fontaine.

Every man stamps his own value on himself.—The price we challenge for ourselves is given us. Man is made great or little by his own will.—Schiller.

Religion is intended for both worlds, and right living for this is the best preparation for the next. Character is decisive of destiny.—Tryon Edwards.

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CARROLL & COONEY.

NEW CARPETS.

Our Spring Stock of Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Curtains now on sale.

We have never had so large a stock heretofore, unquestionably larger than any other dealer here can show you. Our prices are very low. We can show you a nice line of Brussels Carpets as low as 45c a yard. Better goods as high as $1.50. If yon have any goods to buy in this line we believe we can not only show you the latest styles but we can also save you money. Come in and see the new patterns.

Carroll & Cooney.

THE LIMA NEWS
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
R. W. JACKSON, President.
F. R. FINNELL, Managing Editor.
No. 316 NORTH MAIN STREET
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BUSINESS BEARINGS.

Shipments of wheat from Argentine the past week were much more liberal, aggregating 624,000 bush; shipments since January 1 were 704,000 bush, compared to 1,920,000 bush for the same period last year.

Among the encouraging events of the last week was the advance in dry goods. Many brands of the prints are higher, and print cloths have advanced considerably.

January was a record-breaking month in Wall street. There were twenty-five business days and in that time the sales fell but little short of $1,000,000 a day, while the sales of bonds each day fell but little below $6,000,000. Such activity, extending over so long a period of time, is unprecedented. During the month every record for a day, week or month was broken. Just at present there is a let up, but the speculative craze is not at an end by any means.

In fact, we would not be surprised to see the day's record beatin before the spring days come.

Express rates for small packages are disproportionately high, and it is to be hoped that the present movement to secure a reduction will meet with success.

Says the Toledo Blade. Judge Ricks filed an order in United States court to-day, referring all the intervening petitions filed by the Wabash railway in the Lima Northern case to Irvin Belford as special master, to report on the facts in the case. He is ordered to make his report at the earliest possible opportunity

SERIOUSLY SICK.

Mrs Rebb, formerly of this city, but now of Columbus, a seriously sick at her home in that city A telegram coming received by her sister, Mrs Wm West, of south Main, Saturday. Mrs West is at her bedside

J H Benson has retired from the Lima Pattern and Model Works, J L Smith now be[illegible]

EXPIRED

While His Wife Was Reading To Him.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MICHAEL

Gzell at His Home in North Main Street Yesterday Afternoon.

Michael Gzell, who conducts a saloon on north Main street, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon, at 1 30 o'clock.

Deceased had been suffering from rheumatism, but his condition was not considered serious.

His wife was reading to him when he suddenly gasped and before medical aid could be summoned was dead.

Mr. Gzell was a native of Germany and was fifty-eight years of age. He was a member of the Odd Fellow lodge and leaves a wife and five children.

The funeral of Michael Gzell will take place Tuesday at 10 o'clock, from the German Reforn church, West Wayne St.

ANOTHER DEATH.

Harry Kirschbaum, the 16 year-old son of Mr. and Mrs Jacob Kirschbaum of 787 Greenlawn, died early Sunday morning of heart failure The illness was of the short duration of 1 day and it is with sincere regret we record this notice.

The last sad rites over this promising young life will be held at Spring street Lutheran church to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Rev. Miller, officiating, Woodlawn the resting place

STILL ANOTHER

Little Marie Vuver, the 3-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vuver, of 602 east North died this morning of brain fever She had been sick about 10 days, the watchful parents living in hopes that each day might bring forth their fondest wish, but in vain, and 4 o'clock this morning the angel of death took this innocent life to a better world Funeral will be held at the German Reform church, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock Interment at Woodlawn

AGONCILLO

Wa[illegible]viewed and Says it Will Take the

United States at Least Ten Years to Conquer the Philippines—Says the Exchange of Shots Were by Accident.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—In an interview here Sunday night Felipe Agoncillo, who is on the way to Canada, said concerning the fighting at Manila:

"There may have been an exchange of shots by accident. I did not advise such a thing. I came on a mission of peace. I came to offer the United States every possible commercial advantage. We want to be friendly with the United States. We were willing to pay the $20,000,000 to Spain and also pay all the expenses of Dewey's fleet at Manila. All we want is to be independent and to have the friendship of the United States. We are not paupers. We are a people and we love our freedom."

"Are your people willing to accept anything short of independence?"

"I will not say. They want to be free and independent, the same as this country."

"What will they do if the treaty is ratified and the United States assumes sovereignty?"

"I do not know. If the Americans attempt to conquer the Philippines it will take at least ten years, and even then they would not be conquered in heart. They will never be conquered They will be constantly rising to gain their independence.

"It is too bad," concluded the Filipino envoy "I came to your country to offer you the friendship of my people, to give you our trade and pay all the expenses of obtaining our freedom for us from Spain. In return you refuse to even listen to me. If you had been only willing to listen to what I had to offer all of this trouble could end would have been avoided. It is not the seeking of my people. I am sorry."

Agoncillo repeated that he would return to the United States as soon as he learned the reliable news about the events of Saturday in the Philippines.

The impression that his manner gave was that he is a very badly frightened envoy

Don Carlos Will Soon Take the Field.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Graphic telegraphs the substance of an interview he has had with the agent of Don Carlos in France, who declared there was no longer any doubt that the pretender would take the field as soon as the peace treaty was ratified The organization of the rising has been entrusted to Marquis De Corralbo.

La Grippe is again epidemic Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A J Sheperd, Publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo, says: "No one will be disappointed in using one Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe" Pleasant to take, quick to act. H. F. Vertkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

REPUBLICAN STATE LEAGUE.

Dayton, O, February 10 and 11 For the above occasion agents of the C, H. & D. Ry. will sell tickets at half rates. Tickets good going February 10th and 11th; good returning to and including February 13th. Information cheerfully given by C., H. & D. agents. tf

Water Works Notice.

We will file with the County Auditor all delinquent water bills, to be placed on tax duplicate, as soon as possible during this month If any one indebted for water rent has any claims for correction of bills, now is the time to call at Water Works office and have corrections made. We positively will make no changes after they are placed on tax duplicate.

Water rents are now due for the six months ending July 1, 1899 6t TRUSTEES WATER WORKS

Children deprived of fats and mineral foods have weak bones, flabby flesh and thin watery blood.

The milk of nursing mothers, enfeebled by chronic diseases, or long continued nursing, produces the same results.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil partly digested and with the hypophosphites, forms a fat food which acts on the infant through the mother's milk, giving rich blood, strong nerves and sound flesh and bones to both.

50c and $1.00, all druggists
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

BAD WRECK.

Lake Erie & Western Train Collides With

A BIG FOUR FREIGHT AT

Lafayette, Indiana—One Stockman Killed but None of the L. E. & W. Men Were Injured.

A dispatch from Lafayette says:—A Lake Erie & Western freight dashed into the rear of a Big Four freight on the bridge here this morning. The Big Four caboose was telescoped, and set on fire by the overturned stove. B G. Seigfried, a cattle man of Atlanta, Ia., was badly scalded by escaping steam, and, with his clothes on fire, jumped from the car and fell on the ice in the river. He was later found, dead. Thomas Gegan, a cattle shipper of Chicago, was badly burned, and is in the hospital, his recovery being uncertain.

THE BRICE

Wardrobe Sale---Fifteen Hundred Handsome Toilets

Were Disposed of at the New York Home at Private Sale.

A letter from New York says: After the death of Calvin Brice his wife and daughters held a sale of their ward-robes at their home, in New York. Society has attended too many of these sales on account of a going into mourning to evince anything but a shrewd interest in the bargain offered.

The Brice sale was a private affair; none of the afflicted family appeared, and the library and drawing room were given up to the clothes fair,

One woman who attended counted something like 1,500 toilets in all, including bicycle and bathing suits, tea gowns and dinner dresses. Fans' hand kerchiefs, gloves, stockings, shoes, feather boas, boxes of odd ribbons, plumes, artificial flowers, mock and real jewels, tinted note paper, underwear decorated with colored ribbons all were heaped about the drawing room and library, and two skilful maids, under the direction of a trained saleswoman, who gets her living by conducting these functions, carried on the bargaining.

Mr. S. A Fackler, editor of the Micanopy (Fla) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects. H. F. Vertkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

CHAPLAIN CRAWFORD

Of the Second Ohio is Contemplating a Trip Through the West Indies.

A telegram from camp Fernanse says:

Chaplain C B. Crawford will not return direct to Ohio after being mustered out, but is contemplating making a trip through the West Indies before again taking up his clerical work

The mustering officers have stated that the Second Ohio would positively be mustered out on the 10th That late coming on Friday the boys will all be back home on Sunday if no unforeseen delays are experienced

LARGELY ATTENDED

Was the Funeral of the Late Henry Gould Yesterday Afternoon.

At 1.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon occurred the funeral of the late Henry Gould, who dropped dead a few mornings ago The services were held from his late residence in the Fall block and were conducted by Rev. Swanson. The funeral was largely attended and was in charge of the Knights of Pythias, of which order the deceased was a member The interment was at Woodlawn

RATIFIED.

Senate Went Into Executive Session and Ratified treaty by Vote of 61 to 29

Special to the LIMA NEWS:

Washington, D. C., 3:05 p. m.—Senate went into executive session and ratified the peace treaty by a vote of 61 to 29.

FIFTY-EIGHT

Votes Pledged For Ratification at Noon To-day.

Special to the LIMA NEWS:

Manila, Feb. 6, 2:15 p. m.—Insurgents have attacked Manila. Two men wounded yesterday aboard the Monadnock, one seriously.

Signed DEWEY.

Washington, D. C., February 6.—Officials think this a belated cablegram relating to events already severed, although the navy department differ

At noon 58 votes pledged for ratification with three in sight.

WATSON'S WEATHER.

Snow to-night and to-morrow

Spooks are not so common as they might be, as you will find if you attend St. VALENTINES PHANTON BALL, at Wheeler's hall, Feb 17th, 1899. m w

Shawnee and East End Bowling clubs will have a match game to-morrow evening at 7:30 at Reel's bowling alley.

THEIR ANNIVERSARY.

And Lima Will Join With Them in Celebrating the Occasion.

Monday evening, the 13th, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Knights of St John of this city will be entertained by their sisters of the order in Celina. The date is the anniversary of the organization in Celina, and will be celebrated with a very fine evening's program and supper. Ladies from Lima and other towns will also be present. —St Marys Graphic.

HOSPITAL BENEFIT

By the Knights of Pythias—Lecture by Rev. Thomson.

Rev Thomson has been secured by Knights of Pythias to repeat his lecture at the opera house on next Friday evening February 12th, the proceeds to go to the benefit of the Lima hospital Reserved seats will be placed on sale Wednesday at Melville's where all holding tickets can change them for reserved seats.

On the very heels of the announcement from the weather prophets that this month is to be noted for heavy rains, comes the melancholy news that an umbrella trust is forming

O, peace destroying O, unhappy world!

The hop market is reported as lively. Wheat is also jumping a good deal

Sick note —For the next six weeks the groundhog will be confined to his hole with the grip

Ice dealers are putting up nine inch ice of very fine quality

The Y. M. C. A. basket ball team was defeated at Kenton Friday night

Carl Terrill, city bill poster is tearing down the bill board back of the Harper block and is going to replace it with something fine.

WANTS

All notices inserted in this column must be paid for in advance. Twenty-five cents is charged for one insertion and 35c. for three insertions.

FOR RENT.—Furnished rooms. Call at 139 East High street.

FOR SALE:—A new Acetylene gas generator for magic lantern or stereoptican, two Acetylene jets and a dissolving key. Acetylene gas is a cheap light and very popular. Will sell cheap if sold soon. Call at or address 905 W Wayne street, Lima, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—Unredeemed goods: 50 gold filled watches, $5.00 up; 100 Silverine watches, Elgin, Hampden and Waltham movements, $3.00 up, 200 solid gold rings, $1.00 up. Also Guitars, Violins and Mandolins at your own price. Big Bargains in everything. Money loaned on personal property.

COPELAND LOAN OFFICE
111 E. Wayne St.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

STAR CARPET WORKS.

Cleaners and Renovators of Carpets, Rugs, Fur Rugs of any kind, Footstools either Fur or Carpet covered, Piano Covers, Table Covers and Portiers Velvet can be renovated also plush Furniture. Wall paper cleaning is done to perfection. Matting cleaned and lenoleum repolished. All work guaranteed. Notify us and we will call 'Phone No 499. 480 North Piece CARL BOEGEL.

DR. AND MRS. DR. MURPHY,

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEURS.

Devote special attention to family practice and ladies during the lying-in. Professional services during confinement and nine days thereafter, only $5.00 Calls promptly attended day and night Office and Residence 619 North Main St. Bell telephone 2

LEGAL NOTICE.

John Kimmel if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, Alva J. Barlow if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, and Nancy Barlow if alive, but if dead then her unknown heirs, will each take notice that on the 26th day of January, 1899, August G. Luts as treasurer of Allen County, Ohio, filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Allen county, Ohio, in case No 9968, against the above named parties and others, praying for the foreclosure of a lien for taxes due the plaintiff as such treasurer and for equitable relief on In lot No. 203 in the incorporated village of Spencerville, Ohio Said taxes amount to the sum of Fifty-Three and 38-100 ($58.38) dollars, which are due and unpaid Said parties are required to answer on or before the 13th day of March, 1899, or judgment will be taken against them.

August G Luts, County Treasurer
By J C Ridenour, His Attorney.
w-24-J28

LEGAL NOTICE.

Joseph Culp if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, Samuel E Brown if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, and Henry S. Brown if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, each of whose places of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 26th day of January, 1899 August G Luts as treasurer of Allen County, Ohio, filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Allen County, Ohio, in case No. 9970, against the above named parties praying for the foreclosure of a lien for taxes due the plaintiff as such treasurer, and for equitable relief on In-lot No 196 in the village of Spencerville, Allen County, Ohio. Said taxes amount to the sum of Ninety-Eight and 98-100 ($98.98) dollars, which are due and unpaid Said parties are required to answer on or before the 13th day of March 1899, or judgment will be taken against them

August G. Luts, County Treasurer.
By J. C. Ridenour, His Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Jessie E Aumiller, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 3rd day of January, A. D., 1899 Fronia M Aumiller filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio; being case No 9655, praying for a divorce from the said Jesse E Aumiller on the ground of three years willful absence, and for alimony and restoration of maiden name That this cause will be for hearing on or after March 11th, A. D. 1899

FRONIA M AUMILLER
By her Attorneys, Mottard Mackenzie
w-26-J30

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alexander G Conover if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, will take notice that on the 26th day of January, 1899, August G. Luts as treasurer of Allen County, Ohio, filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Allen County, Ohio, in case No. 9969, against the above named parties, praying for the foreclosure of a lien for taxes due the plaintiff as such treasurer, and for equitable relief on the South half of In lot No 15, Block six (6) of the original addition to the village of Spencerville Ohio Said taxes and penalties amount to the sum of One Hundred and Sixteen and 94 100 ($116.94) dollars, which are due and unpaid Said parties are required to answer on or before the 13th day of March, 1899, or judgment will be taken against them

August G Luts, County Treasurer
By J, C Ridenour, His Attorney

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is very prevalent. It generally begins with a common cold, attended with cough, hoarseness, soreness of the lungs, tightness of the chest and difficulty in breathing. If not cured, it becomes dangerous—thousands die from bronchitis annually. Dr John W. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for this disease; it relieves the cough at once, eases expectoration, and cures in a few days.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Will promptly cure Bronchitis.
Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it Price 25 cts At all druggists.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Not For Profit

But a desire to turn every dollar's worth of Winter Garments into money is the reason for offering such wear as we have for such a ridiculously low price. Our particular desire is to offer new goods with each succeeding season, and whatever the sacrifice our efforts are in direction of reducing stock.

Any Jacket in the house whose original value was $22 to $30 Sells for $12

Handsomely lined, perfect fitting Jackets, welted seams, perfect stitching, correct styles, richest materials, thoroughly tailored. $10.

A Silk Curl Astrakhan Cape, one of our best garments, full sweep, 30 inches long, self facing, black opossum edge, Italian cloth lining, now sells for $35.75.

G. E. BLUEM, 57 Public Square.

In Society.

TO-DAY'S CALENDAR

Round Table, with Miss Cook
Arbutus, with Mrs R. J. Thomson.
Bay View, with Mrs. Emerson Price
Philomatheans, with Mrs. J. L. Andrews.
Twentieth Century, with Mrs. J. E. Richie
Chautauquans, with Miss Parrett.

* * *

Mrs. C. F. Deuze honored Mrs. J. H. Kline, of Huntington, Indiana at a pretty luncheon Friday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Willis, of east North street entertained at a 6 o'clock dinner Friday evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hall entertained informally on Thursday evening for Mrs. J. H. Kline, of Huntington, Indiana.

* * *

One of the divisions of Trinity Aid Society will receive their friends at Mrs. W. H Woolery's next Friday afternoon.

The T. and T. club onjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Stueber Friday evening.

* * *

Marguerite Thomson was the charming little hostess on Friday evening from 4 to 6 o'clock, to a number of school mates.

* * *

Miss Kate Reel of east Market street entertained 20 young people on Friday evening at cards and bowling. Miss Irene Friedly and A. J. Lee gaining in the former, while Miss Edna Black was the champion in the bowling contest.

* * *

Miss Rose Reel, who is the guest of Mr and Mrs. L Cassel, of Van Wert, was the complimented guest at that household for a pedro party last week.

* *

A ladies social of the Elks is booked for Thursday evening

OILDOM.

Rockfeller's Loss by The Drop in Standard Stock

IS NEARLY $6,000,000.

The Production of the Scio Field is Now Two Thousand Barrels Daily—Standard Oil Dividend Oil Land Suit Withdrawn.

A telegram from New York reads—There was wild commotion among the brokers on "the surb" when the dividends of the Standard Oil Company were announced to-day, and the rise of several days was wiped out in a twinkling.

It resulted in a depreciation of nearly $6,000,000 in the market value of John D Rockefeller's interest in the various subordinate companies constituting the trust, or a loss of about $1,000,000 a minute.

The liquidating trustees announced that they had divided a sum equal to $3 a share on the corporated stock in their hands and an extra sum of $3 a share payable March 15. Last year the extra dividend, as it is commonly called, was 7 per cent, and in the previous year it was nearly 20 per cent.

THE SCIO FIELD.

Three new wells have been added to the list of Scio producers since last Saturday, making the total number forty-five, and increasing the production from 1,900 to 1,935 barrels Several wells are drilling in the top of the sand and, when completed, will send the production above the 2000 barrel mark On the first of the present month, the Scio development was producing 265 barrels a day. By the first of the coming month the production will have increased 1,735 barrels, or at the rate of about fifty-six barrels a day, not a bad showing for so short a time.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

New York, Feb 6.—The liquidating trustees of the Standard Oil company have declared a dividend equal to $3 a share on the corporate stocks remaining in their hands, and an extra $3 a share

OIL LAND SUIT WITHDRAWN.

The suit of Crossley Bros, to restrain Watts and Shappell from operating the Heffner farm in Jackson township was heard before Probate Judge Robb, Saturday, and the case dismissed by request of Crossley Bros. at their costs.

Buy your milk, cream, butter milk, eggs and butter of the Lima Dairy Co. and get the best for the least money. We deliver orders all over the city. Both phones 155, 215 south Main street. 30-m w f

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

PETITION FILED

By the Wabash Against the D. & L. N. Referred to the Special Master of Latter Road.

Says the Toledo Blade Orders were filed in the cases of Jacob Hauss against the L. E. & W. and Reanhold Harbert against the Clover Leaf, in United States court to-day, giving leave to answer or plead by March 1 Judge Ricks made the orders.

THEY ORGANIZE.

The local traveling men met at the gas office Saturday night for the purpose of organizing a local United Commercial Travelers' Association W H Woolery was chosen secretary and instructed to write for a charter.

John. H. Braman has Houses to sell, Houses to trade and Houses to Rent. Room 57 and 58 Opera House block. 3 t-9

SERIOUS

Is the Charge Against Levi Breatlinger.

WAS INDICTED BY THE

Grand Jury For Rape, But was Not Arrested Until Saturday Afternoon.

Among the indictments not reported when the grand jury adjourned Friday was one against Levi Breatlinger, living six miles east of Lima on the Marion road. Sheriff Bogart went to the home of the accused Saturday and he is now a prisoner in the county jail.

Bertha Range, whose home is northwest of Westminister, is the girl in the case, and while in the employ of Breatlinger as domestic in the year 1897, when the girl was but fifteen years of age, the relations between the two attracted attention and led to an investigation with the above result. A number of letters written by Breatlinger were discovered. When arrested the accused remarked that nothing could be proved against him, but that remains to be seen.

PARAGRAPHS

About Your Friends, Telling Where and Who They Are Visiting.—News in a Nutshell.

Mrs. Wright of Buckland, is here visiting her mother, Mrs Pifer, of west Vine street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Smeal, of Toronto, left Saturday for their home after a visit with Mrs. Smeal's parents, Mr. and Mrs H. Kibby.

Elmer Rudy is home from a trip west

Mr. and Mrs Frank Thomas have returned to their home in Boston. Mass.

Will Fisher, of Ottawa, spent Sunday in Lima.

Mr. and Mrs H. W. Rnoscup, of Chicago, who have been visiting Mrs. Garretson, of east Spring street, have returned home.

Mrs. T. R. Hazard, of St. Marys, is the guest of Lima friends.

Miss Olive Thomas is home from Toledo, where she was the guest of Mrs. Chas. Sutton.

Mrs. Kramer, of west Market, has returned from a visit in Cleveland.

Mrs. J. H. Kline has returned to her home at Huntington, after a delightful visit with Lima friends.

Miss Weitz, of Wapak, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs Weitz, of South Pine.

Mrs. Shie, of Piqua, who has been the guest of Mrs. Chas Banta, returned home Saturday.

Miss Gertrude Foy, formerly of this city but now of Ft. Wayne, is visiting Mrs Geo. Heffner, of 206 west North street.

Miss Halee Hutchinson was the guest of Miss Francis Freeman, at Piqua, Sunday

Mrs. Chas. Ackerman is home from a visit in Wapak.

Mrs Wolgemuth is visiting in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Harry Moulton spent Sunday with Kenton friends.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable Science has proven catarrh a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J Cheney & Co, Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address
F J CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O
Sold by druggists, 75c
Hall's Family Pills are the best

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles" So writes John C Dunn, of Wheeling, W Va Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. H F Vortcamp, north east corner of Main and North streets.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa, Globe, writes' "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles H. F Vortcamp, north-east corner of Main and North streets.

RAILROADS.

The Lake Erie & Western Suspends Dividends.

THE MAIN LINE OF THE

C. H. & D. to Be Renovated This Summer—Latest Happenings From the Highways.

The officers of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad company have issued a circular to the preferred stockholders announcing a suspension of dividends.

C. H. & D'S. NEW TRACK.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad company will, in April, commence a renovation of the main line. A consignment of 2,500 tons of steel rails has just been received. About twenty-five miles of new track will be laid, most of it on this end of the line between here and Dayton. Lima will get a few miles through the city and a little way each side.

HEADQUARTERS IN LIMA.

The office of Superintendent of the Detroit and Lima Northern Road has been abolished, G. R. Haskell and his force, located at Tecumseh, retiring yesterday. General Superintendent Hawkins has removed his headquarters from Tecumseh to this city, and his office is in the D. & L. N. passenger station. His department will look after duties formerly under Haskell. The retiring superintendent is a brother of C. N. Haskell, the promoter of the road, which lends belief that the Haskell people have been forced to the rear by the Stillwell interests, who have been induced to put money in the road, but before they would do so had to be given absolute and complete management.

COSTS NO MORE

To Go East via Washington Over Pennsylvania Lines.

than it does to make the trip to Philadelphia and New York over the direct Pennsylvania route through Harrisburg and Lancaster. Tickets via Washington are good for ten days' stop-over at the National Capital, and at Philadelphia an additional ten days' stop-over may be enjoyed by holders of tickets to New York whether they read via Washington or over the direct route. For special information regarding fares, time of through trains, etc,; please apply to local representives of the Pennsylvania Lines
F. A. BAUCHENS, ticket Agt.,
tu th & S Feb 28 Lima Ohio.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. H. F. Vortkamp northeast corner Main and North streets.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa. says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of house keeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. H. F. Vortkamp, north-east corner of Main and North streets.

$100,000 TO LOAN.

We have a large amount of Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate (Farm or City) at 5 to 7 per cent. interest. Borrower can pay part or all of principal at any time. Interest stops on amount paid at that date; you pay interest on amount of principal you still have, no more. You are not compelled to pay any stipulated amount on principal monthly No Building and Loan plan in ours. You will find our terms reasonable. When we tell you we can get you a loan you may depend upon getting it very soon No delays or disappointments.

OUR MOTTO: "Get our terms and we will get your business." See us.

PHOENIX LOAN CO.,
Room 21 (Third Floor) Opera Block. Take Elevator.

Philadelphia Dye Works,

Robert Christie, - - Proprietor.

Clothes cleaning, dyeing and repairing a specialty. Dyers, hatters and furiers

129 East High St. Bell Phone 200

--BOWER'S--

CORN - CRISPS

.... ARE DELIGHTFUL ....

Try them once and you will have found the Perfection of Confectionery

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

For stove Pipes, stove Repairing, Furnace Repairing and all kinds of Job Work. If you have not already tried us, give us a trial.

W. A. SMITH. 200 S. Main St

...HERE IS A RECORD...

From the 1st day of December to the 28th,

THE TRAVELERS PAID

19 Accident death claims for	$42,748,53
1141 Accident (Indemnity) claims for	69,729,29
Total—	$112,477,82

A pretty good showing for only 27 days. MORAL INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS at

O'CONNOR & SONS, General Insurance Agency. Rooms 2, 3 and 4 O'Connor Bl'k. Phone 72.

H. C. Bennett, M. D., M. H. — Practice limited to office and consultation. Office, new phone 495.

Arthur H. Buck., M. D., M. H. — Practice general. Residence 414 W. Spring st. New Phone 495

Drs. Bennett & Buck,

PRIVATE SANITARIUM.

For the treatments of Rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis, female, nervous and catarrhal troubles, lungs, nose and throat. BIG NECK and RUPTURE SUCCESSFULLY treated without the knife, by the most up to date methods or no pay! Removal of superfluous hairs and facial blemishes AT HALF PRICE this month. Electro vapor baths and massage. X-ray photographs taken. Terms reasonable, examination free. All calls answered promptly day or night.

OFFICE—3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Collins Block, N. W. Corner Public Square.

HARRY RUMPLE

—DEALER IN—

HARD and SOFT COAL,

.... also best SMITHING coal in town. ....

OLD 'PHONE 571. NEW 'PHONE 384. 112 North Elizabeth St.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Wm. M. Melville, south-west corner Main and High streets.

FAMILY WASHING.

Rough Dry at Four Cents a Pound.

All Flat Work Will Be Ironed.

No less than ten pounds will be taken. The Niagara has recently increased its facilities and intends making a specialty of this kind of work.

Ask your neighbors if you want to know the kind of work you get at the Niagara Laundry. We please them all. Prompt, efficient and reliable. Why have the inconvenience of the washing at home when you can have it done so cheap.

THE NIAGARA LAUNDRY,
No. 209 East High Street.
Both Phones No. 2.

UMBRELLA HOSPITAL.

F. J. SHAVELIA, Prop.
No 127 E High Street.
Manufacturer of Umbrellas and Parasols to order.

Repairing and recovering neatly done. Baby Cabs repaired to order.

Only up to date concern of this kind in Lima. Give him a call.

DR. KNISELY,

EYE, EAR and THROAT SPECIALIST.

Catarrh, Throat and Lung Trouble treated by Vapor Inhalation

Rooms 3 and 4 Cincinnati Block — No charge for Examination

ROBERT W. THRIFT, ATTORNEY

And Counsellors-at-Law. Rooms 21, and 22 Metropolitan Block. Both 'phones. Loans negotiated. Notary in office. junl7-1yr

MONEY TO LOAN.

At 5 to 6 per cent on FARM LANDS or CITY PROPERTY centrally located. Long time, with privilege of paying part or all at any interest day LOANS MADE at ONCE Call on us when you want money at a low rate of interest, easy terms, and without delay
D C Henderson, Attorney, THE LIMA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Rooms 1 & 2 Metropolitan Bl'k. Lima, O

F. E. NOLAND, Dentist.

Rooms 1 and 19 O'Connor Block Second Floor, North Main Street

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

J. M. CHASE, DENTIST,

Rooms 40 and 41, Metropolitan block, Lima, Ohio.

News and Opinions

Of National Importance.

THE SUN

ALONE CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c a copy. By mail, $2 a year. Address THE SUN, New York.

JAMES FOLEY,

The Shoe Dealer

Store on North Main Street

Sells shoes as cheap as anyone and keeps open until 8 o'clock in the Evening to accomodate his customers.

MONEY TO LOAN

At the Very Lowest Rate of Interest and on Short Notice. We have a large amount of money to loan on long time, in sums of $500 and upwards, on city property and improved farm lands, with privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing Cheap Money on Easy Terms will find it will be to their interest to call. City Property, Vacant Lots and Farms for sale on Small Payments.

C. H. FOLSOM,
Real Estate and Loan Broker, Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 Holmes Block, Lima,

ALF. CHANEY

Has Removed his

... PLUMBING SHOP ...

To his home at corner of North and Elizabeth streets, Stoves connected on short notice and all kinds of repair work promptly attended to.

NEW 'PHONE 89.

oc 22 1m

LIMA SHOE CO.

Manufacturers of Latest Styles

335 North Main Street. . . . MEN'S SHOES.

Save your money by getting your shoes repaired PRICES FOR REPAIRING: Men's half soles, sewed, 50c, Ladies' half soles, sewed, 35c; Boys' half soles, sewed, 40c; Children's half soles, sewed, 25c, Men's heels, 20c, Women's heels, 15c.

Pure oak tanned leather used
Work done while you wait.

GENTS' SEWED CALF SHOES.

Made to measure, perfect fit guaranteed, $3.

All the latest styles and shapes. Select your own leather and see your shoes made

PATCHING OF ALL KINDS.

Ready made goods kept in stock at Lowest Prices. Men's, Women's and Children's Rubbers.

Will be open next Saturday. Call and see us and save your money

NewspaperARCHIVE®

What flag of the many now treasured can exceed in value, as a national heirloom, the flag of Fort Sumter? It stands for the first movement toward the disintegration of the government. It remains to protest against another assault upon the standard, and, as long as there is a shred left of it, to tell the stirring story of the beginning of the longest and darkest period of its history.

This best record of the war's beginning is not with the other flags at the War Department. It is in even safer hands, for the widow of the brave soldier who fought to defend it treasures it as her dearest possession. Mrs. Eliza Bayard Anderson, widow of Maj.-Gen. Anderson, the hero of Sumter, has lived for a number of years very quietly in Washington, having gone there from New York in search of a milder climate. Having the good fortune to hear of Mrs. Anderson's residence there, and of her possession of the famous flag, I went on a patriotic pilgrimage to touch the tattered folds of this glorious "Old Glory" and to hear from her the story of its experiences.

The flag, which shows its age, spends more than the half of its time in the vaults of a safe deposit company, and is only taken out on occasion, to be kept the while very closely in the care of its owner. It is not a fine flag, but of coarse-meshed, strong bunting, made to wrestle with the storm winds and stout from the start, even though its makers little thought it would have to bear the first assaults of a war between its own people. There was need of a strong wind to bear it out fully from the staff, it is so large, being ten feet wide by fifteen feet long. Still its coloring was good, and is bright even now, and but for its pitiful holes and tatters, would yet be a gorgeous symbol of freedom in the sunlight aloft.

There were two flags at Fort Sumter which had been carried there by Maj. Anderson when he evacuated Fort Moultrie—one known as the Garrison flag, and the other the Storm flag. The finer garrison flag, used in fair weather, is not the flag of Sumter. Bad weather during the April of 1861 gave this good fortune to its coarser companion, and while Mrs. Anderson keeps both of the good flags in company, it is the storm flag which will always be the valued relic, and which some day should come into the care of the government, to be kept with those things it holds most worthy of watchful preservation.

Mrs. Anderson has been very jealous of these treasures, and has very seldom parted with them. In fact, since her husband's death, in 1871, only once has the Sumter flag been out of her keeping. This was at a recent celebration of the raising of the flag again over Sumter, in 1865, and for this occasion it was given into the guardianship of the old Anderson Zouaves of New York, a veteran company, raised at the opening of the war and named in honor of the commander of Fort Sumter. Before Maj. Anderson's death the flag had been prominent in several celebrations, and was an appropriate pall when its defender was buried at West Point.

The flags first came into Maj. Anderson's possession when, after his re-

MAJ.-GEN. ROBT. ANDERSON.

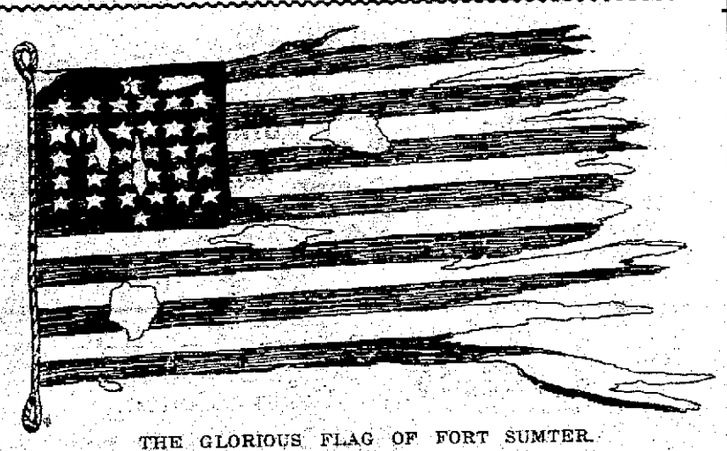
turn to New York following the evacuation of Sumter, he made the usual garrison invoice to the War Department, including the two flags in the list of returns. With fine sentiment, the Secretary of War sent back the flags with the statement that they could be in no better keeping than in the hands of the man who had so gallantly defended them. They were thereupon placed in a strong box by Peter Hart, a humble hero in the story, and for four years remained in the vaults of the Metropolitan Bank.

Like all important relics of the war, this old flag has not been without attack, and there have been, as is usual in such cases, several spurious flags or pieces of flags, passing about the country as the Sumter flag. The controversy began as far back as 1863, when much correspondence went the rounds of the army and navy press upon the subject. One story was that in capturing a boat's crew in the unsuccessful assault upon the fort, a flag was captured, which Gen. Beauregard believed to be the flag of Sumter, and which was carried back into the fort with great joy by the Confederates.

Another story is that the little band of seventy soldiers, after the lowering of the flag, cut it up into seventy small pieces as mementos, and many of the spurious fragments are in existence today. Of course it is probable that Major Anderson did cut some small bits from the flag as gifts to friends, but this did not in any affect its size or condition. It is very probable that these pieces were taken from the edge, already torn and raveled. There are only the rents made by shells in the body of the flag, and in spite of the thick rain of shot which poured upon it, twice cutting the staff and also the halyard, no star was blotted out, but they were all left in the undivided Union, which was to survive four years of war.

The story of the flag of Sumter is not to be told without giving some attention to the career of the man who made it, he who, cast upon his own resources by an administration containing three secession cabinet officers, so valiantly and wisely held up the honor of the government in spite of difficult surroundings and in spite of ties often more powerful than patriotism.

It is almost impossible, in writing of



THE GLORIOUS FLAG OF FORT SUMTER.

the time between the election of President Lincoln in November and the assault on Sumter in April, to reproduce any kind of an idea of the extent of public feeling and excitement or to give any impression of the bitterness existing in the South against those who for one reason or another might have been expected to join the side of the South but did not.

There were many reasons why Southern soldiers had counted on Robert Anderson of Kentucky, already a distinguished veteran of the Mexican war, as one of the men who would leave the Northern army and become one of the great generals of the South. Appointed to West Point from Kentucky, the state of his nativity, he graduated from the academy in the early twenties as a second lieutenant of artillery. His service was not conspicuous until the Black Hawk war of 1832, when he received honorable mention at the battle of Bad Ax. He was breveted captain in 1838 for distinguished services in the Seminole war in Florida, and again advanced to brevet major for his work under Scott in Mexico. He was in the thick of the fighting at the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battle of Cerro Goddo, and was desperately wounded at the battle of Molino del Rey.

When Lincoln was elected, Maj. Anderson was on detail in New York, and as the rumblings in the South grew more threatening he was ordered by the Secretary of War to take command of the garrison in Charleston harbor, then located at Fort Moultrie. It was said at the time that this order was itself treasonable and that the secession members of the Buchanan cabinet sent Anderson to Charleston because they believed that in the event of secession he could be expected to come out of the Union with his own people, and that he would easily surrender this important port to the Southerners. As his wife's family, the Clinches of Georgia, were very prominent secessionists, and as they frequented Charleston, it was expected that Maj. Anderson's brother-in-law might have some influence with him.

Secession had by this time been declared, and armed forces were gathering for the defense of the new sovereignty of South Carolina. Before the organization of the Confederate government, it must be remembered that South Carolina held herself to be an independent sovereignty, and held also that the presence of Maj. Anderson, with his little garrison, in the harbor, was the presence of an armed enemy. Therefore active preparations were made to demand the surrender of Moultrie. Fortifications were thrown up along the shore, hundreds of recently enlisted soldiers occupied them, and an attack upon Moultrie seemed imminent.

Therefore, upon his own responsibility, on Dec. 26, Maj. Anderson moved his garrison to Fort Sumter. It was at this time that he cut down the old flag-staff at Moultrie, to the great infuriation of the citizens of Charleston, in order that the new flag might not be raised upon it. He carried with him the now famous flag and raised it over Sumter at noon on Dec. 27, with prayers by the flag and patriotic music.

It was on the 12th of April, 1861, that the bombardment of Fort Sumter was begun by the surrounding forces of the Confederacy, and this is generally called the first gun of the war. At any rate, this was really the beginning of hostilities between the United States and the Confederate States, and under the folds of this flag, then fired upon, the gallant Maj. Anderson and his little garrison won immortal fame. Hot shot and shell came down upon Sumter from the triangular siege works arranged by the rebel forces. The day was dark and cloudy, and as if feeling for its own disgrace, the old flag hung its head and was wrapped around the flag-staff. Seven times during the first day of the bombardment the flag-staff was struck.

Early in the day several vessels of the Federal fleet were observed off the bar, and orders were given to dip the flag to them. This was done, and the salute was returned, but while the flag was being hoisted after the third dip, a shell burst near the flag-staff and cut the halliard. The part of the halliard thus cut was so connected with the flag that it must have come down with a run, had not the end of the rope caught in the shivered staff and kept the Star Spangled Banner aloft. There it remained for a long night of active bombardment and fierce illumination.

This is the incident to which Maj. Anderson referred when he afterward said: "God Almighty nailed that flag to the mast, and I could not have lowered it if I had tried." At 1 o'clock of the second day the flag-staff, having been hit twice before that morning, was again struck and fell. The flag was immediately secured by Lieut. Hall, and so soon as it could be attached to a temporary staff, was again hoisted on the parapet by Lieut. Snyder of the engineer corps, assisted by the faithful Peter Hart.

But with an army of thousands against a few score men, there was no hope for the besieged. Maj. Anderson tells his own story in his report: "Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, and the magazine surrounded by flames, and its doors closed from the effect of heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork, Fort Sumter was evacuated, and the little garrison marched out of the fort Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away

MRS. ELIZA BAYARD ANDERSON.

company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns."

The Confederate Gen. Beauregard said, referring to Maj. Anderson: "With such material for an army, if properly disciplined, I would consider myself invincible against any forces not too superior."

Gen. Abner Doubleday claims the honor of having fired the first shot from Sumter in defense of the old flag. Edmund Ruffin of Virginia claimed that he fired the first Confederate gun at Sumter. Others have disputed with him this claim to notoriety. It is needless to say that, on his return to New York on the steamship Baltic, Gen. Anderson found himself a national hero.

Near to Century Mark.

Frau Charlotte Einbden, the only surviving sister of the poet Heine, has just celebrated her ninety-eighth birthday.

PROGRESS OF RELIGION

WHAT THE EXPIRING CENTURY HAS DONE FOR IT.

A Striking View of Religious Advancement by One of the Leading American Theologians, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott—"We Deny the Right of State to Punish Error, and We Are Beginning to Question the Right of the Church to Determine What Is Truth."

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in the New York World: I am asked by the World to give a brief survey of the progress of religious thought and life in the past hundred years.

The first and most marked change religiously, between the nineteenth century, as it closes, and the centuries that preceded it, lies in the fact that we do distinguish between sin and crime. We deny the right of the state to punish error, and we are beginning to question the right of the church to determine what is truth. In the doctrine that every man must give an account of himself unto God, and that every man, therefore, must be free to determine for himself his relations to God, there is nothing new. No prophet of the nineteenth century has sounded the note of religious liberty more clearly than Paul. But the separation of the church and state, the development of individualism in society, and the larger faith in the powers of man which democracy both sows and cultivates, are bringing us gradually to the belief that no error is dangerous if truth is left free to combat it; that no body of men, however wise and holy, are intrusted with the power or are given the capacity to determine what are the metes and bounds of truth and righteousness. The days of religious persecution are substantially over. The ecclesiastical trials of our time are a comparatively harmless relic of mediævalism. Between burning a man at the stake for his religious opinions and turning him out of one pulpit only to put him in another where he shall preach to a larger congregation, with the benefit of a free advertisement, there is so great a difference that the same term, "religious persecution," can hardly be applicable to both.

Occasionally a Roman Catholic writer like Mallock finds himself compelled, by the stress of a problematical warfare, to defend the Inquisition, but it is practically safe to say that the Roman Catholic church in America would not re-establish an auto-da-fe if it could; that Torquemada could not be born under the American flag. The greatest admirer of John Calvin in the orthodox church would not give his consent to the burning of a modern Servetus.

Scarcely less radical is the change which has taken place in the conception of God. John declared in the first century that God is love. But this the church of the Middle Ages did not believe. To that church, imbued not only with the legal principle but with the legal temperament of the old Romanism, God was incarnate law. For sinful man to approach this dread judge was impossible. The services of a mediator were therefore devised. The primitive doctrine of the Trinity became Tritheism. Jesus Christ ceased to be regarded as the manifestation of God, and became a separate being, whose office it was to placate God. But he, also, was divine and needed placating; so the Virgin Mary was enthroned, and humanity, which dared not come to God, the Father, nor even to his son, came, though hesitatingly, to the Mother of God. The real secret of Mariolatry is a false conception of God as austere, rigorous, ungracious and unloving. It is true that the doctrine of the divine love has never been more clearly stated since apostolic days than by such Roman Catholic writers as Thomas A. Kempis, Richard Fenelon and Mme. Guyon, but it is also true that they were looked upon with suspicion in their time, and that their spiritual experience cannot be clearly reconciled with their ecclesiastical theology. That God is infinite love; that Jesus Christ is the manifestation of God because he is the manifestation of infinite love; that love is righteousness and righteousness is love; that love alone is worshipped and that power directed otherwise than by love is execrable; that mercy and justice are not opposites, but only different manifestations of love, the church is gradually becoming to believe and to teach. For this revulsion in its faith and its teaching it is indebted to no man so much as to that great prophet, Henry Ward Beecher.

Whether our conception of God is formed from ethical love or whether our conception of ethical love creates our conception of God is a question often discussed, into which I shall not enter. I suppose that they act and react on each other so that neither is, properly speaking, the cause, but that both are the product of the general moral and spiritual evolution of the race. However this may be, it is certain that along with the changed conception of God in theology has gone a changed conception of righteousness in practical life. Religion has become both freer and more lovely. It is more philanthropic, more humanitarian. It pays less attention to creeds and ritual and more attention to feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, educating the ignorant and caring for the sick. It is less a preparation for some other world and more a right living in this world. Within the present century the change in this respect has been very marked.

One hundred years ago the church in America had few or no missions. Home or foreign organized charities were almost unknown. Prisons were moral pestholes. No attempt was made to render punishment a means of reformation. The church was dumb in the presence of slavery and drunkenness, and the sermons preached were almost exclusively doctrinal disquisitions, while the few duties which were enforced were ecclesiastical duties, such as attending church, paying tithes, keeping the Sabbath and the like. The church has yet progress to make in this direction before it reaches the pattern set by its founder. It is also true that the church of the Middle Ages often stirred man to humanitarian efforts of various descriptions. But the most casual reader of history and the most careless observer of our times cannot fail to note that the religion of to-day, as it is expressed both in the pulpit and by church questions, is far more practical, philanthropic and humanitarian than that of even one hundred years ago.

Along with this change is another. It is a change at once in philosophic thought and spiritual life. Belief in religious truths may be either dogmatic, rational or mystic. Men may believe, on the authority of a book or a church what is told by another whom he regards as a superior authority; or he may believe that he has worked out for himself by his own reasoning faculties, or what another has worked out for him in a similar way, for religious truths may be simply scientific findings and consequently of a scientific character; or he may have a poet's vision, he may have a spiritual experience, he may feel the truth, he may believe in the aphorism, "the heart has reasons of its own that the reason knows not of," or he may accept the testimony of others who are poets or prophets, and whose testimony to what they have seen or experienced he believes.

In the Middle Ages dogmatism prevailed. Man believed on the authority of the church. There was very little application of the reason to the problem of religion, and very little prophetic insight. When the Reformation came allegiance was first transferred to the Bible, but presently again from the Bible to new traditions gathered about it and to new creeds wrought out of it. The Reformation, however, brought with it liberty, and the reason, being emancipated, began to employ itself on the problem of the religious life. The reaction from dogmatism was great and in some respects disturbing alike in Protestant Germany and England and in Roman Catholic France. Within the last half-century the mystical element has been introduced into religion, with some abuses, it is true; but, on the whole, in a natural and healthful way. The greatest of the modern poets who has given expression to religious questions is Tennyson, or to strong and supreme religious truths is Browning. The great teachers have been seers and prophets.

With these changes in religious thought and life has gone on other development quite as significant, the development of missions. Xavier began his missionary career in 1542, and with Xavier missions can be said to have originated. Three-quarters of a century later the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide was founded in Rome, the first foreign missionary body of Christendom. A little over 100 years later the Moravians organized their system of missions to the heathen. From them the Methodists borrowed both their missionary system and missionary organization, and other Protestant denominations followed, until to-day not only is there no language in which the Gospel is not preached, but more than one written language has been created by the foreign missionaries for the purpose of giving to barbarian peoples the Scriptures in their own tongues. The activities of the church, which, in the Middle Ages were misdirected into political channels, are in our age directed into missionary channels, and the church universal, Protestant and Roman Catholic, is possessed of the ambition to bring the whole world under the domination of Christianity. That sectarian pride and the spread of denominational propaganda is mingled with a spirit of Christian consecration in this missionary work cannot be denied, but neither can the cynic question the existence of the unselfish spirit of consecration always at the head of this movement, and sometimes, as in the famous case of Father Damien, most dramatically demonstrated.

To sum up all in a single sentence, Christianity, which is the embodiment of the spiritual principle, is in conflict with Paganism, the embodiment of the sensuous and animal principle. In this conflict notable progress has been made in the nineteenth century, not so much in any new truths discovered or proclaimed as in additional testimony to the eternal truths. We have gained new and varied expression of these truths and a wider diffusion of them, not only in philosophical forms, in theological thoughts, but yet more in vital form, in a diffused and constantly diffusing spirit of truth and hope and love.

BRAVE PIONEER WOMEN.

Their Stanch Courage in the Days of Indian Warfare.

Washington Times: It is said that at the siege of Bryant's Station, near Lexington, Ky., the women were called upon for an unusual display of courage. It was in the days of Indian warfare. The garrison was supplied with water from a spring at some distance from the fort, and near this spring a considerable force of Indians had been placed in ambush. Another party, in full view from the fort, had been ordered to open fire at a given time, with the hope of enticing the besieged to an engagement outside the walls, giving the ambushed force an opportunity for storming one of the gates. The experienced men in the garrison felt satisfied that Indians were concealed near the spring, but were sure they would not show themselves until the firing had begun on the opposite side of the fort.

The need of water was urgent, and, seeing but one way to get it, the men summoned all the women. Explaining to them the circumstances in which they were placed and the improbability that any injury would be offered them until firing had begun on the other side of the fort, they begged them to go in a body to the spring and bring up each a bucketful of water. Some of the women, as was natural, had no relish for the undertaking, and asked why the men could not bring water as well as themselves, observing that they were not bullet-proof, and that the Indians made no distinction between male and female scalps.

To this it was answered that the women were in the habit of bringing water every morning to the fort; and that if the Indians saw them engaged as usual it would induce them to think their ambuscade undiscovered; and that they would not unmask themselves for the sake of firing at a few women, when they hoped by remaining concealed a few moments longer, to obtain complete possession of the fort. That if the men should go down to the spring the Indians would immediately suspect that something was wrong, would despair of succeeding by ambuscade, and would instantly rush upon them, follow them into the fort, or shoot them down at the spring.

The decision was soon made. A few of the boldest women declared their readiness to go, and, the younger and more timid rallying in the rear of these veterans, they all marched to the spring within point-blank shot of 500 Indian warriors. Some of the girls betrayed symptoms of terror, but the married women in general moved with a steadiness and composure that completely deceived the Indians. Not a shot was fired. The women were permitted to fill their buckets, and, though their steps became quicker and quicker on their return, degenerating into a rather unmilitary celerity, yet not more than one-fifth of the water was spilled, and the garrison was supplied.

Freak Names in Kentucky.

Louisville Post: The names of towns and villages in Kentucky develop some queer faces. For instance, there is the long name, McGoldricksville, and the extremely short name, Ink. A few of the curious and unusual names of hamlets and country neighborhoods I happen to recollect just now are: Tywhoppity, Ingiergubber, Possum Trot, Frog Level, Dog Walk, Bully Boy, Slaughter House, Broken Bridge, Misery Mount, Maiden Flush, Tipsey Creek, Barlow Flats, Rabbit Hash, Riddlemereck, Redberryrock, Rousom Prey, Buncombe Hen, Uberyou, Uno, Unit, Democrat, Darling, Digitout, Fossil Fork, Rat's-nest, Eighty-eight, Sunset, Salt Creek, Ingomar, Limberneck, Chickory Crick, Hickorynut, Holy Haunt, Ticklegrass, Tadpole Bank, Lovelyville, Batchtown, Chestnut Grove, Whangdoodle, Whereaway, Crickmorecrack, Caesar's Coast, Liberty, Love, Mud, Money, Gold Buckle, Silver Dust, Goosebone, Beefburg, Buzzard's Roost and Tipplotub.

Cigar Stubs Put to Good Use.

A Christmas entertainment is annually given to nearly two thousand poor persons in Berlin with the proceeds of the contributions of cigar stubs and tip cuttings by charitable smokers who are considerate enough to save these seemingly worthless scraps. The annual call for the turning in of the accumulation of the last year has just been issued.

THE AUSTRIANS HEARD THE NEWS.

Their Ironclad Hove in Sight Just After Cervera's Fleet Had Sunk.

When the American fleet was operating in Cuban waters, foreign men-of-war occasionally happened along to see what was going on. It chanced that, very soon after the vessels of Sampson and Schley had destroyed Cervera's fleet, an Austrian ironclad hove in sight. The Indiana steamed out to meet it, and soon a boat, with a lieutenant, left the Austrian to visit the Indiana. The Washington Star tells the story:

The Austrians had heard nothing but a distant cannonading, which might have been salutes. The lieutenant's visit was merely one of ceremony.

His countenance betrayed astonishment when he came aboard, and saw the decks blackened with powder, and men and officers begrimed and covered with perspiration; but he asked no questions until he was conducted to the captain's room, and found it filled with the stifling smoke of gunpowder. Then the Austrian officer asked Captain Taylor what such a state of things indicated.

"It indicates," answered the captain, "that we have just engaged the enemy."

"What? Cervera?"

"The same."

"But what were your losses?"

"None."

"But where is the Spanish fleet?" The Austrian was now thoroughly excited.

"Come up on the poop and I will show you," said Captain Taylor.

They steamed in the direction of the shore, and the Austrian officer had his glasses levelled.

"There is one, and there another, and a little out of view, there is the Cristobal Colon," said Taylor, pointing out first one Spanish wreck and then another.

The Austrian, whose sympathies were undoubtedly with the Spaniards, was shocked beyond expression at this picture, typical and declaratory of the ruin of a nation. The Americans respected his feelings, and he departed in silence.

Club's Woman's Joke on Herself.

"Here is a good story which a club woman tells about herself," says the New York Sun:

"'At one time,' she says, 'we had a colored butler who stayed with us for years, and who admired my husband immensely. He thought that Dr. H— was a marvel of manly beauty, as well as the embodiment of all the virtues, domestic, professional and otherwise. Of course, I quite agreed with the butler on this point, but the fact is, I sometimes pined to have him pass his enthusiastic compliments around to the family, and not bestow them all on the Doctor. So one morning, when Dr. H— had just left the breakfast table, and was even then to be seen, an imposing picture, as he stood on the front steps drawing on his gloves, I remarked to James:

"'"Dr. H— is a handsome man, isn't he?"'

"'"Yes, ma'am! 'Deed an' he is, ma'am!"' with gratifying enthusiasm.

"'Then, hoping to get a rise from James, I added with an absent-minded air as if I scarcely knew what I said but was just uttering my inmost thoughts:

"'"How in the world do you suppose that such a handsome man as Dr. H— ever happened to marry such a homely woman as I am?"'

"'Well, James just stopped short and rolled his eyes and shook his head as if he gave it up. Then he ejaculated:

"'"Heaven knows, ma'am!"'"

Ermine.

White fox and ermine are not popular furs in this country, though abroad they are in great demand for large wraps or pelisses of fur. One would think that for a theatre cloak in winter time such a pelisse would be charming. As it is, Russian and Polish ladies have, with the Chinese, almost a monopoly of these handsome garments. "All-fur" pelisses of fox or marten are the very things for sleighing in, and these, with an ermine cap, make a pretty, warm, and most attractive costume for every-day driving in the snow.

Ermine never seems to attract in England. It is reserved for little children and very old ladies. It is quite plentiful, as the little ermines are only stoats turned white in the winter, but, as they are Siberian and Canadian stoats, they have closer under fur than the English breed. Some years ago some wealthy fur dealers made an arrangement with some leading costumers for a great coup in ermine fur. The furriers bought up the ermine, and the costumers agreed to design dresses to suit it and to start the fashion. But, for once in a way, this "combine" was a complete failure. People do not long for change in fur as they do in colors or woven fabrics, or even in the designs of costume.—The Cornhill Magazine.

He Should Be a Popular Justice.

That the tying of the matrimonial knot affords one of their fruitful and reliable sources of revenue is a fact seldom lost sight of by North Missouri Justices of the Peace, and if they fail to coax business their way it is owing to no lack of willingness to offer inducements. For instance, one of them breaks into local print with the following: "Having assumed the office of Justice of the Peace, I will continue as my predecessor, Love, in making a present of a nice solid silver spoon, engraved with the name of lady and date of marriage, to all couples coming to me to be united in marriage, but please do not all come the same day. My office is in the Republican Building. W. B. Dolsen, Esq."—Kansas City Journal.

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The Point
To always bear in mind is that no business ever was successful without proper publicity. Place an ad in these columns and watch your business grow. Others have done so with profit. Try it.

WOMEN AS CRIMINALS.

They Will Tell About a Crime Quicker Than a Man Will.

(Views of a Veteran San Francisco Detective.)

Women as criminals are very smart, but they cannot keep crime hidden so well as a man.

A woman is more desperate in love affairs than in anything else. Men get desperate about money matters.

If a woman of the criminal type loves a man she will, as a rule, do almost anything to win him.

It is difficult to convict women of murder; the jurors are men, and they sympathize.

Men don't want to have women hanged, but a jury of women might go to the other extreme.

Women don't like women as well as men like men.

A woman has no sympathy for another woman who has done wrong, but often a man has sympathy for a wrong-doing fellow and will help him out.

If a man doesn't like a man he wants to have the other know it. It is just the reverse between two women.

A half-way decent woman will do anything to hide a criminal who is her sweetheart.

Get a woman in a tight place and she will tell about a crime quicker than a man would.

Men kill themselves when they are broke; women don't. The women can stand it better and are more used to it.

Most of the suicides of women are on account of desertion.

A Chinaman's Idea of Life Insurance.

A New Orleans lawyer told the Times-Democrat this yarn: "I had a Chinese client who went home on a visit, leaving his laundry in charge of his brother. When he returned he was promptly ordered off the premises. His brother had coolly appropriated the business, and swore he would kill him unless he made himself scarce. The dispossessed gentleman called on me next day, and, after hearing his story, I advised him to get out a warrant immediately, but he shook his head at the suggestion, and said in pigeon English that he wanted to have his life insured for $10,000. I was astonished. 'What on earth put that into your head?' I asked. 'So they makee alle time some watch,' he replied. After a great deal of cross-questioning I got at his scheme. He had in some manner conceived the idea that insurance companies did everything possible to prolong the lives of their policy holders, and it followed quite naturally that if they had $10,000 at stake they would take particular pains to see that he wasn't hurried into the hereafter by his wicked brother. In other words, they would 'makee some watch,' and being a very frugal gentleman, it struck him as a cheap way of securing a bodyguard. He was greatly disappointed when I explained that the companies let their clients take their own chances, and it evidently impressed him as most unbusinesslike. He went away, and at last accounts the wicked brother was still holding the fort."

Snapshots at Egypt.

No region in the world presents a clearer and more distinct individual character than Egypt. Each village is a special world, each valley a universe that has developed its own life; and man has felt the special local impressions; and even in modern times, while all the Egyptian villages present a similar aspect, and, although the fellah appears to be the same sort of a man everywhere, each locality has its special individual characteristics.

One who knows how to observe men and things critically will find considerable differences. These dissimilarities are as old as Egypt itself. They have always existed, and are as much more intense as the communications between district and district were formerly more difficult. They are due to physical conditions special to each village, to the prevailing winds, the form and character of the mountains, the extent of cultivable lands and the supply of water.

A study of the detail of the country is a very important preliminary to the examination of Egyptian history. Every village and every home had formerly its special divinity and its particular usages. Are we sure that the gods and customs were not imposed by local conditions? At Ombos two hostile gods were adored in the same temple. May we not see in this fact a recollection of the hostility which has always prevailed between the inhabitants of the two banks of the river, and still continues?—Popular Science Monthly.

Queer Friends.

Adolph Schmitt, a farmer at Beechwoods, Sullivan County, N. Y., on going to his hogpen one cold morning recently was surprised to find a large rat perched on the back of one of his hogs. The rat made no movement when Mr. Schmitt appeared, and the hog being apparently satisfied, Mr. Schmitt did not interfere.

The rat spends most of its time on the hog's back and a strange friendship has grown up between the two animals. The hog is restless when the rat is not on it. Several times it has angrily defended its friend when other hogs have snapped at it.

The rat in return for the hog's protection scratches its friend's bristly back and nibbles lovingly at its ears. These attentions seem to afford the hog boundless pleasure, for the more active the rat the more hearty are its grunts of satisfaction.—New York Press.

Away With Chairs!

Sir James Crichton Browne is of the opinion that people ought to sit on the floor instead of on chairs, since sitting on the ground was once general with the entire human race, and is "both healthy and natural."—London World.

NOTES OF THE WHEEL.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO DEVOTEES OF THE BICYCLE.

Times Have Changed—Retiring Racing Men Can No Longer Feel Sure of Trade Employment—Puncture Proof Tire Filling at Last.

Times Have Changed.

It has for many years been the custom of the cycle trade to employ ex-racing men in offices, show rooms, and works; and when the ex-racing man has a genius for office, show room or factory business, such employment is no doubt an advantage; but the idea that the ex-racing man can look forward to employment in the cycling trade with any degree of reasonable certitude, is an altogether fallacious one, says Irish Cyclist. Even if every ex-racing man were endowed with the requisite aptitude for business, it must be obvious that there can never be such a continually increasing number of vacancies as would be required to accommodate the continual flow of ex-racing men into the trade, because trade expansion is limited, and when a person has installed himself in a suitable berth, he does not expect to be kicked out to make room for the next retiring racing man.

Scarcely a week goes by but that one hears of some ex-racing man who appears to be discontented with his present occupation and to be looking around for a position in the cycle trade, with which he has not one atom of practical acquaintance. There are hundreds of capable young fellows now idle through having given up situations in businesses with which they had some acquaintance, in the expectation of obtaining more remunerative and congenial employment in the cycle trade on the strength of being able to ride a bicycle fast. The trade is overstocked with experienced men already, and for every vacancy there are many applicants. The racing man must be content to race for sport without looking forward to the cycle trade as a final resort when his speed begins to flag.

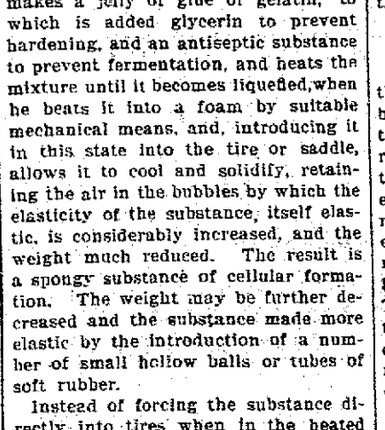
Puncture Proof Tire Filling.

Patent has been granted to an inventor of Berlin, Germany, on an elastic filling for tires, saddles and similar cushioned articles, and on the process of manufacture thereof. The inventor makes a jelly of glue or gelatin, to which is added glycerin to prevent hardening, and an antiseptic substance to prevent fermentation, and heats the mixture until it becomes liquefied, when he beats it into a foam by suitable mechanical means, and, introducing it in this state into the tire or saddle, allows it to cool and solidify, retaining the air in the bubbles by which the elasticity of the substance, itself elastic, is considerably increased, and the weight much reduced. The result is a spongy substance of cellular formation. The weight may be further decreased and the substance made more elastic by the introduction of a number of small hollow balls or tubes of soft rubber.

Instead of forcing the substance directly into tires when in the heated plastic state, it may be run into molds of the desired shape and allowed to cool first. Cushions of this material are durable, do not become rigid, nonelastic nor hardened, and can be made economically. They are also good conductors of heat and consequently cool in use.

Pedal Attachment.

Removable sideplates are attached to ordinary pedals, the plates being toothed the same as the regular sideplates and of such height that the foot surface will be brought some distance above the usual position. In riding under ordinary circumstances the rider places his feet on the sides of the pedals to which the extension plates are not attached. When it is desired to vary the length of the stroke, as for climbing hills, the rider by a foot movement similar to that which cyclists are accustomed to use in catching toe clips, rotates the pedals and catches the sides which are fitted with the extension plates. This change of foot position is supposed to give a longer leverage to the upper part of the down stroke. The inventor is Albert Wagner, of Chicago.



Britain's Commercial Decline.

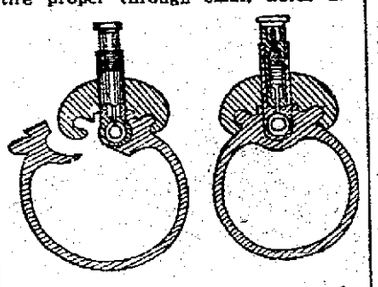
It is to be doubted whether the British realize the extent to which their trade has fallen off. The explanation generally given for the decrease during the past year is that it has been caused by the great strike of the engineers, which ran through the latter half of 1897 and well into last year. Labor has during the past year been employed at increased wages over those paid previously, as a rule. But the productive capacity of the British mechanic no longer takes the lead. It is exceeded by that of the mechanic of the United States and Germany. This is owing to three reasons: First, the British manufacturer does not avail himself of the latest improvements in machinery; second, the British mechanic is not now as technical as the American or German mechanic; third, the labor market is continually being disturbed by strikes and lockouts.

Bald and Sloan as Team Mates.

Ex-Actor Eddie Bald is traveling toward the Pacific coast in company with Tod Sloan, the famous little jockey who set all England agog last summer. The jolly pair are making the trip by easy stages and having and making what fun they can on the way. They are avowedly bent on pleasure, it being Bald's desire, possibly, to forget the worriments of the all-to-brief theatrical season. The jockey sets a fast pace, but finds it hard to shake the champion cyclist, except in the matter of dress, in which he can give Bald a generous handicap and still come off victor. But the Buffalonian is enthusiastic over his little team mate, and says he will go to Europe with him next summer and will ride in match cycle races there.

Single Tube Clincher Tire.

The invention comprises what is probably the first of its kind in this country, though similar tires have been made, and are now in exclusive use, in England. The tire is made with a base which fits a rim tire, but with the lapping edges so formed as to receive between them an annular sealing tube. The inflation valve leads to the expansible tube, all the air which is forced into the tire first passing through that tube and thence into the tire proper through small holes arranged along the top side of the tube near the joining edges of the tire. The claim made for the sealing tube is that after the tire has been inflated the pressure of the tube against the adjacent edges of the tire base will tend to make the joint more surely air-tight than would otherwise be possible.



Washington-Baltimore Cycle Path.

The committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of constructing a bicycle path from Washington to Baltimore has begun discussing the plans, routes and system of tolls in connection with the project. A civil engineer is to be secured to investigate and report upon the difficulties and report expense of the undertaking, which is roughly estimated to be from $100 to $150 per mile, or $4,000 to $6,000 in all. The popularity of such a path, bringing the national capital within forty miles of easy riding from Baltimore and connecting it with New York and Philadelphia, is not to be doubted.

Cycle Track in a Hotel.

London Cor. Chicago Record: The new Hotel Great Central, connected with the new railroad entering London on the north, is approaching completion, and will be ready to receive the summer influx of visitors. One novelty that seems to be worthy of comment is the large cycle track which occupies the greater portion of a flat. This innovation, it is hoped, will allow guests to take their usual exercise in comfort and safety when the streets, as is generally the case, are impassable owing to mud. This is said to be the first arrangement of the sort ever seen in any hotel in the world.

Elkes Wins Match with Waller.

The fifty-mile match race between Harry Elkes and Frank Waller at Madison Square Garden was won by the former easily in 1:50:46 2-5. Waller was given a handicap of two minutes, in which he gained a lead of eight and quarter laps, but his pace was inferior to that of his opponent, who gained steadily on him except when the Butler brothers were pulling him around the ten-lap track. At twenty-one miles and three laps Elkes passed Waller. He finished the race nine laps and ten laps in the lead.

Notes.

A movement is on foot in New Orleans to build an indoor cycle track.

A bill for the protection of bicycle paths has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature.

Arthur Zimmerman is once more reported to be seriously thinking of returning to the racetrack.

Jacquelin, Bouhours, Parilly and Deschamps are giving exhibition races at Marseilles, France, during January.

President A. L. Mace of the Century Road Club has issued a call for the annual meeting of that organization, to take place in Chicago on February 26.

Tom Eck is at the head of a movement in Minneapolis to organize the professional skaters and bring them under the control of the National Racing Cyclists' Union.

The Springfield (Mass.) Bicycle Club has discharged all its indebtedness, and will hereafter devote itself to the social side of cycling, eschewing all racing affairs.

Hamlet was a melancholy individual. A small town is called a hamlet, so you can draw your own conclusion.

Over 2,000 People Buy The News.

and 4,000 more people read it. But that's all right. They'll contract the habit and then they'll subscribe. Now is a good time to order it delivered at your home. Ten cents a week to any part of the city.

$135 REWARD!

For any case of liver complaint and indigestion that Lincoln's Vegetable Liver Medicine fails to Cure. For sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Fever and Ague. Prevents and cures Malarial Fevers, Kidney Diseases and Piles. It gives a beautiful complexion and good health. Price, 25 cts. For sale by Vortkamp, Melville and Ashton.

JACOB KISSEL

Dealer in Fresh Salt and Smoked Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in season.
126 W. High St. Both 'Phones No. 192.

CRANE & MOSER,
Embalmers and Funeral Directors.
Attended by Mrs. Crane a college graduate of embalming. Night calls promptly responded to at our office, 17 Public Square. Both 'Phones 350. Chairs and Tables to rent.

J. A. CHAPIN,
. . ARCHITECT . .
BELL TELEPHONE 472.
93 Public Square. - - Lima, Ohio

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FLORIST.
Designing a Specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers Daily.
104 West Market Street. Phone 106 LIMA, O.

$125 REWARD!

Catarrh is a local and constitutional disease. Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure (a tonic and blood purifier, price, 75 cts) and Lincoln's Catarrh Balm (price, 50 cts) contains no mercury or cocaine, used in connection are constitutional and local remedies. The above amount is offered if they fail to cure. For sale by Vortkamp Melville and Ashton.

Columbia Restaurant and . . . Lunch Room.

Single meals 15 cents.
Meal tickets, 21 meals $2.75.
We serve the best meal in the city.
Give us a call.
FRANK SCHLUPP, Prop.
69 PUBLIC SQUARE

MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 9th, 1898.
LINCOLN MEDICINE CO., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry of the 7th, I would say the preparations give good satisfaction, and I believe will sell better when the public become more acquainted with them.
C. W. WAGNER,
Practical Apothecary.
For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's and Ashton's drug stores. tf

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AWFUL

Crimes Committed By Frank Blair at Westminster

HAVE CAST A GLOOM OVER THAT

Section----Miss Anderson Wounded Three Times But it is Thought Will Recover----Further Particulars Concerning the Terrible Tragedy.

The Westminster shooting affray Saturday has cast a gloom over that community and was sole topic of conversation in this city yesterday.

The murderer and suicide, Frank Blair, resided in Lima with his mother and sister at the corner of Central avenue and Elm streets. They came here from near Westminster, where the young man's father lives at the present time and is engaged in the farming business. Blair had known Miss Anderson for a number of years and they were engaged to be married. Edward Bovard, an oil well contractor of Prairie Depot, O., who was drilling a well near Westminster for the Sun oil company, during Blair's absence showed the young woman some attention, and this together with the fact that Miss Anderson had broken the engagement, caused Blair to become insanely jealous. He spent Friday night at the girl's home and arose early Saturday morning and wrote several letters after breakfast. About 9 o'clock he drove to Harrod where he procured a revolver. Returning to Westminster he wrote some more letters and when dinner was announced was the first to enter the dining room. He finished his dinner and while in the office Bovard entered the dining room and was engaged in conversation with Miss Anderson when Blair rushed into the room with the remark "I am going to shoot." He drew his gun and a second later Bovard was stretched his length on the floor a corpse. The bullet entered at the base of the brain causing instant death.

The young man was facing in an opposite direction when shot. After killing Bovard, Blair advanced toward his sweetheart with a wild look on his face, and fired three shots at her, one of the bullets passing through the right hand, another pierced her left ear and as she was falling the third shot was fired, the ball penetrating her left shoulder. Satisfied that his awful work was complete, the insane man placed the muzzle of the revolver to the right side of his head and fired. The bullet came out of the left eye. The first shot did not kill him and after he had fallen to the floor he raised to a sitting posture, reloaded the revolver and fired the second shot. The bullet entered his brain and caused immediate death.

The dining room presented and awful sight to those who hurried to the assistance of Miss Anderson. She was assisted to another room and a messenger was immedialely sent to notify Dr. Creps. It is stated by the doctor that she will get along all right if the bullet has not pierced the lung. The patient has vomited blood several times, but the physician says this could have been caused from other sources. Meantime Coroner Burton, of this city, had been notified and accompanied by Dr. Vail, drove to Westminster He took possession of the letters written by Blair. The coroner opened the one addressed to himself and the undertaker. It read as follows:

Westminster, O., 2-4, 1899.

"To Undertaker—I have $205 in National Bank of Chicago. My bank book is at home. I will pay funeral expenses for both of us to that amount.

"W. F. Blair."

At the bottom of the letter was the following order:—

"National bank of Chicago—Please pay to the order of undertaker $205 for my funeral expenses.

W. F. Blair."

The letter to Coroner Burton read:—

"I have the best of mind, but I do not want to live. You may ask either family what is the cause of this happening. Getting in family way caused this trouble. Yours,

W. F. Blair."

"Good bye."

"I hope to meet your family and dear Greg, in heaven."

"Greg" referred to the letter was a son of Coroner Burton, who died about three years ago.

The letter to Blair's father read:

"Dear Father—I want to meet you in heaven. I have got myself in trouble with Mary, so you go home and try to take good care of dear mother, and my dear sister will help you. I bid you good bye. Frank."

"By Mary's consent we will be buried together. You see that we are. Have me buried as you find me."

Crane & Moser's ambulance brought the remains of Bovard to this city. They were prepared for burial and sent to Prairie Depot for burial yesterday morning.

Blair's body was removed to the home of his uncle, Charles Heffner, and the burial took place at Westminster yesterday.

Oil Markets.

North Lima,	$ 80
South Lima,	75
Pennsylvania,	1.15
Tiona,	1.28
New Castle,	90
Barnesville,	1 05
Corning,	98
Indiana,	75

If you have a property you want to sell or trade, see John H. Branan. Rooms 57 and 58 Opera House block. 3-t

WANTED FREIGHT CAR BUILDERS.

WANTED—Experienced Freight Car Builders. Apply to The Barney & Smith Car Company, Dayton, Ohio. 30-3t

IF YOU HAVE La GRIPPE A SURE CURE IS PURE RYE WHISKEY, WHICH Can be had at the CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

EVENTS

AT

The Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Company,

STORES 233-235 NORTH MAIN ST., LIMA, O.

February, instead of being one of the dullest months of the year. will be uncommonly full of interest here. To-day you will see the beginning of a series of events which will follow in rapid succession during the whole month, and crowd every day with sales of special interest. Those which are now in progress---

1. Sale of Fur Collarettes.
2. Half Price Sale of Jackets.
3. Sale of Muslin Underwear.

We Have Bought From a Maker of Furs, Sixty=Two Collarettes.

This fortunate purchase gives us a special lot of Fine Furs at such prices that will make this sale very interesting to those who appreciate the opportunity. Plenty of weather yet ahead when the heaviest furs will be comfortable.

FOR $3.98

Grey Chinchilla Collarettes, with yoke of Electric Seal.

FOR $3.98

Astrakhan Collarettes, with combination yokes.

FOR $2.98

Collarettes of Cape Seal trimmed in Chinchilla.

FOR $3.98

Collarettes with Martin edge and Collar and Electric Seal Cape.

FOR $6.98

Collarettes of fine Seal, with pretty Astrakhan ruffle, elegantly lined with satin, easily worth $12.00.

FOR $2.48

Collarettes of Electric Seal, with yoke of Astrackhan, finely lined and carefully finished.

FOR $4.48

Fine Seal Collarettes with Chinchilla Collars and Reveres.

FOR $1.98

Collarettes of French Coney Fur.

COLLARETTES Have all seasons for their own, so think ahead and economize for both present wear and comfort next summer, by adding one of these dressy adjuncts to your toilet. For unexpected cool snaps they're conveniently easy to put on and off.

Lima has not had Such Selling of Women's Jackets at any Recent Date and can't have it soon again.

OUR ANNUAL "ROUOD UP."

Is in progress. As the western cow boys collect and corral their four-footed merchandise so we have gathered the remainder of our Jacket stock into a bargain Herd ALL AT ONE-HALF Price.

$ 5.00 Jackets for $2.00
7 50 Jackets for 3 75
10 00 Jackets for 5 00
12 00 Jackets for 6 00
$15 Jackets for $7 50
18 Jackets for 9 00
20 Jackets for 10 00
25 Jackets for 12 50

Can any merchant sell Cloaks at a legitimate half-price reduction? Not if he has too many cloaks. We have about 135 Jackets which we will sell at exactly one-half of the original prices. If we had 500 garments this price sacrifice could not be made. The loss would be too great.

LINEN OFFERINGS.

Glance at the prices and then come and glance at the offerings. It's the only way you'll be able to appreciate the great distance between price and quality.

Turkey red Table Damask, 50 inches wide 12 1-2 cents,
Turkey red Table Damask, 60 inches wide 20 cents.
German Novelty Table Damask, 60 inches wide 18 cents
German unbleached Table Linen, 60 inches wide 29 cents.
Elegant qualities in 60 inch Table Linens for 25. 35 and 39 cents.

OUR BIG NAPKIN BARGAIN.

Twenty-seven inches square. A concession in recognized high grade dinner size Napkins of extra fine all linen. This should not escape attention. Twenty-five dozen to sell at $1.25 a dozen—nominally $2.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Hemmed Sheets, best quality sheeting, size 2 1-4 by 2 1-2 yards for 30 cents. Hemmed Pillow cases, size 50 by 36 inches, 7 1-2c.

Our Muslin Underwear Sale

Gives our public more elaborate Garments than they'd have the time and patience to make at home, at prices that make home sewing wasteful. Good Muslin Corset Covers 7c; Good Muslin Drawers 15c; Good Muslin Shirts 25c. Good Muslin Gowns 25c.

Toilet Soaps.

Turkish Bath Soap, 1c a cake; Boquet Toilet Soap 2c. Buttermilk Castile Soap 3c. Pure Sulphur Toilet Soap 3c.

Embroideries.

REMNANTS FROM THE St. GAUL FACTORIES.

They come in 4 1-2 and 5 yd lengths. Almost half prices for some of the prettiest Cambric and Swiss Embroideries you'd care to see—Short lengths make the ECONOMY. 10c kind 5c. 20c kinds 12 1-2c. 15c kinds 10c. 25c kinds 14c. 30c kinds 18c.

Metellus Thomson's Bargains.

Notion Department---What 3 cents buys.

Large size bottles of mucilage, 3 cents.
William's black ink, 3 cents a bottle.
Superior Sewing Machine oil, large bottles 3 cents.
Metallica silver and gold polish, 3 cents a bottle. Can be used on finest silver or gold.
Vaseline for toilet use, 3 cents a bottle.
Ladies' shoe dressing, 3 cents a bottle.
Fine French blacking, 3 cents a box.
One dozen collar buttons, 3 cents.
Fine Comb (rubber) 3 cents.
One dozen Glove Stitched Real Kid Hair Curlers, 3 cents.
Camphor Marbles—A sure preventative and protection against moths,—3 doz—3 cents.
Writing Tablet, 3 cents.

New Wash Goods.

New Piques, New Ginghams, New Percales, New French Lawns. We show many new Wask Fabrics tomorrow for spring in a varied assortment of kinds. Silk for new Spring Waists—here.

Millinery.

Entire stock of Trimmed Millinery at one-half original prices. The new Millinery will soon be arriving, and we must be rid of our present holdings.

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